New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1799. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE [illegible] INVESTIGATION.

Mayor Wood on the Stand.

MR. DEVELIN'S AFFIDAVIT.

Argument on the Motion for a Mandamus.

NO DECISION YET.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

[illegible] MANDAMUS—

[illegible]

for was not a question that would be argued collaterally in this case. Whether Mayor Wood was the incarnation of every virtue, or the impersonation of every crime, was irrelevant to the case before the Court. He hoped their fears would be saved such attacks on the highest officer of the City, who was not on trial.

The Court decided that the amendment might be made.

Mr. Field then requested leave to put in still another affidavit from Mr. Conover, in relation to the filing of the bonds, which was granted by the Court. Mr. Field also stated that answers had been received from the Mayor and Capt. Bennett, and that they would be present in a few minutes.

After waiting some little time, however, Judge Dean entered the Court, and a letter was handed to Mr. Field. It proved to be from the Mayor, who stated that he had consulted with his counsel, and had changed his mind. He refused to come voluntarily into Court and make a deposition, but would cheerfully obey any process.

Judge Dean said that the Mayor had consulted him, and that he had advised his Honor not to volunteer any testimony. He had also seen Captain Bennett, and advised him not to come voluntarily. Both of them, however, were ready to obey any order from the Court.

Mr. Field applied to the Court for a summons, to compel the Mayor to attend, remarking that he supposed it would be resisted by 500 men on the City Hall steps.

Judge Dean retorted that the process would not be resisted, but that a bogus policeman would.

Mr. Field—That is a very improper remark in a Court which has already decided that those Policemen are not bogus.

After some remarks by Mr. Field and Mr. Brady, on the power of the Court to grant a summons, Mr. Field drew up the writ compelling the attendance, as witnesses, of the Mayor, Capt. Bennett, Sheriff Willet, John McKibbon, and Hugh Masterson. This was signed by the Judge, and immediately taken out of Court by Mr. Peckham to be served on Mayor Wood. In a few minutes his Honor appeared in Court.

Q.—You are Mayor of the City? *A.*—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you, on Saturday, the 13th inst., receive information that Mr. Conover, the applicant in this case, had been appointed by the Governor Street Commissioner? *A.*—I heard a rumor to that effect; I think it was on Saturday—I am not sure as to the day.

Q.—At what time of day? *A.*—Probably twelve o'clock.

Q.—Did you, in consequence, go to Mr. Turner, the Deputy Street Commissioner and give him any instructions? *A.*—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you go to the Street Commissioner's office? *A.*—I was there on that day.

Q.—After you heard the rumor? *A.*—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you give any instructions to Mr. Turner or anybody else in reference to that rumor? *A.*—I think I did.

Mr. Brady objected to the question, contending that it was wholly irrelevant.

Mr. Field said that he expected to prove that the Mayor gave instructions to policemen and others that Mr. Conover should not be admitted to the Mayor's office, so that the Mayor might avoid seeing his official bonds.

Mr. Brady contended that the question was irrelevant, because it was conceded that the Mayor had not approved Mr. Conover's official bonds. And if the Mayor had done wrong in that, there was a remedy as between Conover and the Mayor, but Mr. Develin had nothing to do with the business. He understood that there were many suits, both civil and criminal, pending against the Mayor, and, in view of that fact, that his testimony might not be used against him, it was the duty of counsel, and it was the duty of the Court, not to let the Mayor be examined on matters which had no relevancy to the present issue. The fact that he had not approved the bonds was conceded. His reasons for refusing to recognize them were immaterial.

Mr. Field replied, remarking that Mr. Brady had begged the whole case. If the Mayor was to be sustained in refusing to recognize official bonds in one instance, he might in another. He might paralyze the City by refusing to approve the bonds of any of its officers, at his pleasure.

Mr. Brady rejoined that the Mayor was responsible to the Corporation for the use and abuse of the corporate powers intrusted to him, and nowhere else.

The Judge decided to admit the question. It was repeated.

Question repeated as follows—Did you give any instructions to Mr. Turner, or anybody else, in reference to that rumor?

Mayor Wood—Does your question apply to that day?

Mr. Field—Did you at any time? *A.*—Yes.

Q.—When for the first time? *A.*—On the day that I heard the rumor.

Q.—That was on Saturday? *A.*—I think it was on Saturday.

Q.—To whom did you give the instructions? *A.*—To Mr. Turner.

Q.—What instructions did you give? *A.*—I told him that he was the Deputy Street Commissioner, and that he must maintain his position as such until the Mayor and Board of Aldermen appointed a successor to Mr. Taylor.

Q.—Did you give any instructions as to force? *A.*—No, Sir.

Q.—Was this before twelve o'clock on that day? *A.*—I don't recollect.

Q.—After that, did Mr. Conover come to your office? *A.*—I have no positive information upon that subject.

Q.—Have you any information at all? *A.*—I have been told that he was at my office.

Q.—About what time of day? *A.*—I don't recollect.

Q.—When were you told that? *A.*—On the day he was there, I think.

Q.—Were you told it when he was there? *A.*—I think it very likely I was.

Q.—Do you not know that, Sir? *A.*—I have no very distinct recollection as to it.

Q.—Was not word brought to you that Mr. Conover was waiting to see you? *A.*—I think there was such word brought on that day, but I can't fix the time.

Q.—Is it not your impression that it was that day? *A.*—My impression is that it was that day.

Q.—What was the message brought to you? *A.*—That Mr. Conover, among other gentlemen, was wanting to see me.

Q.—Was that all the word brought to you? *A.*—That was all.

Q.—Did you not then understand that he was waiting to see you about his appointment as Street Commissioner? *A.*—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not suppose that?

Mayor Wood—Your inquiry was as to what I was told, was it not?

Mr. Field—I ask you from what you understood or supposed? [Mr. Busteed made some objection to this question; it was not pressed, however, and the witness answered.] *A.*—I certainly supposed that it was something in connection with the subject.

Q.—And supposing that, you refused to see him? *A.*—I refused to see anybody at that time; but I did not refuse to see Mr. Conover because he was there on that subject, but because I was very much engaged on other subjects, and could not see any one except the Chief of Police.

Q.—Did you see no one but the Chief of Police? *A.*—None but the Chief of Police and my messenger who announces the visitors.

Q.—You saw none but the Chief of Police? *A.*—None until after office hours; the next morning I saw everybody who called; Mr. Conover has not been at my office since.

Q.—You mean Monday morning? *A.*—The next business morning following; he could have been seen on Monday morning had he called.

Mr. Field—You volunteer that testimony?

Mayor Wood—(Smiling)—Yes, Sir, I volunteer that.

Q.—Is Mr. Ming your Chief Clerk? *A.*—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he say anything to you about Mr. Conover's papers that day? *A.*—I did not see him again, Sir, that day at all.

Q.—On Monday following did you give any instructions as to keeping Mr. Conover out of the office?

Mayor Wood—I don't understand your question.

(Mr. Field repeated the question.) *A.*—He hadn't been in the office.

Mr. Field said he wanted to prove that Mr. Conover, being in possession of the office, was turned out by a mob directed primarily by the Mayor.

Mr. Brady objected to this putting the Mayor upon trial. He would have a perfect right to refuse to answer the question.

After some remarks by Mr. Field, who argued his right to put the question, and by Mr. Busteed on the other side, the Judge said he would decide the point at the meeting of the Court this morning.

The Court was accordingly adjourned at the Judge's direction to 11 o'clock to-day.

We append the following:

POINTS FOR RESPONDENT.

First—This is a proceeding to try the title to the office of Street Commissioner. That trial cannot be had in this form. Mr. Conover must proceed either by *quo warranto*, or as directed to section 429 of the Code. The summary method of giving possession of an office to one having a clear title to it, is not applicable here, where the party proceeded against claims under a formal appointment, and is admitted to be already in possession. (People *vs.* Stevens, 5 Hill, 616. Matter of Whiting, 2 Barb., 513. Matter of Welch, 14 Barb., 236. People *vs.* Corporation N. Y., 8 J. C., 79.)

Second—Mr. Conover shows no title to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York.

A. The charters of Dongan and Montgomerie, with the acts subsequently passed before 1857, confirmed and recognized the power of the Corporation of the City of New-York to provide for the control, regulation and government of the streets by ordinances, by the appointment of suitable officers, and otherwise. These charters are continued in force. (Charter of 1857, sec. 54.)

B. The charter of April 14, 1857, continues the Corporation, "with all the grants, powers and privileges heretofore held." (See charter of 1857, sec. 1.)

C. The power above mentioned was exercised many years ago by the appointment of a Street Commissioner for the City of New-York. (See ordinances of 1849, p. 85.)

D. Until the year 1849 he was appointed in the manner prescribed by the charters, viz.: by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the legislative department of the City Government.

E. The only material change made by the Charter of 1849 in reference to the office of Street Commissioner, was to make it an elective office. (Charter of 1849, sections 12-21.)

F. The 20th section of that Charter expressly provides, that in case of vacancy of any of said heads of departments, by removing from office or otherwise, the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, shall appoint a person to fill the same, until the vacancy shall be filled by the electors at the next charter election. The Street Commissioner is one of the heads of the departments here referred to.

G. The 21st section of the same Charter provides that "the several Executive Departments, and the officers and clerks thereof, shall be subject to the legislative direction and control of the Common Council, so far as the same shall not be inconsistent with this act.

H. The Corporation, under the powers conferred upon them by Charter, passed, in 1849, an ordinance regulating the Executive Departments in which, among other things, they provided for the appointment of a Deputy Street Commissioner, who, in the event of a vacancy in the head of the department, should perform the duties of Street Commissioner.

I. The same ordinance provided that the vacancy in the head of the department should be filled by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen. (See Charter of 1849, sections 19, 20 and 9; Charter of 1850, section 31; Charter of 1851, section 1; ordinances of 1856, sections 321, 324.)

J. The Charter of 1857 is silent as to the organization of the Street Department, nor the mode of selecting its officers, nor the control or regulation of its action otherwise than as follows:

1. It restores the power of appointing the Street Commissioner to the Mayor.

2. This Charter does not deprive the Mayor of the power to appoint a Street Commissioner in the event of the office becoming vacant before its term would expire by lapse of time.

1. The provision which was to continue in office the person who was Street Commissioner when the Charter of 1857 took effect, cannot be taken to have assumed that no event other than lapse of time would render his office vacant.

2. And although the Charter does not expressly provide for the filling of a vacancy occurring otherwise than by lapse of time, yet reasonable and just construction requires it to be so interpreted. A term may expire on the happening of any other event, as well as upon the coming of a given day. And as the power to appoint a Street Commissioner under the Charter of 1857 was conferred on the Mayor as to all cases, without any exception, it cannot be fairly supposed that any exception was to be taken as implied, or that in any event the Governor of the State was to appoint that officer for the City.

The Charter negatives this idea in its whole theory and in its details. The 15th section declares that "the executive power of the Corporation shall be vested in the Mayor and the executive departments." In the 19th section it provides "The other heads of departments, (other than Mayor, Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation,) shall be appointed by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen.

3. This power claimed for the Governor is not conferred either by the Constitution, the Charter of 1857, or any other law, nor could it be constitutionally given to him.

1. The act of 1849 applies only to State officers, and such alone as are elective.

It is limited in terms, to "officers of the State."

2. The State officers are named in the Constitution on the classification given in 1st Revised Statutes, 96.

3. The Street Commissioner is a City officer.

4. Where a vacancy is filled by the Governor under the law of 1849, the person appointed is to hold his office "until the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy at which said officer could be by law elected."

The Street Commissioner ceased to be elective by the provisions in the charter of 1857.

This provision in the statute of 1849, cannot therefore be applied to him, without producing this strange and absurd consequence, viz.: Mr. Conover would hold until the 1st day of January, 1858, that being the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy, at which election a Street Commissioner, if the office had continued to be elective, might have been elected.

That would be less than two years from the passage of the charter of 1857, which prescribes two years as the official term of the Street Commissioner.

There would be, of course, another vacancy in the office on the 1st of January, 1858.

According to the position of Mr. Conover's counsel, the Mayor could not fill that vacancy. The Governor would then appoint again, and the appointee would hold the office until the 1st day of January, 1859.

It cannot be reasonably supposed that the Legislature have made such a result possible.

K. The Constitution (article X., section 2) provides that "all City, town and village offices whose appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose."

If the act of 1849 can be construed as giving the Governor the right in any event to appoint a Street Commissioner, who is a City officer, that act is clearly unconstitutional.

L. But even if such act were valid and could operate upon a City office, and an office not elective, yet it does not apply to the vacancy which occurred by Mr. Taylor's death, because:

1. The Charter of 1849, passed after the act of 1849, giving the Governor his power over vacancies, provided, as already shown in these points, that a vacancy in this office should be filled by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen.

2. When Mr. Taylor died, there was a Deputy Street Commissioner who, under existing ordinances, had legal authority to perform the duties of Street Commissioner until one was appointed. (Pappan *vs.* Gray, 9 Paige 507.)

M. But if it be held that the Charter of 1857 gives the Mayor no power to fill a vacancy occurring otherwise than by lapse of time, in the office of Street Commissioner, still that power belongs to the Mayor, because:

1. As already shown, the ordinance of 1849 gave it to him.

2. That ordinance has never been repealed.

3. It is expressly adopted and confirmed by the 32d section of the Charter of 1857, which provides that "until the Common Council shall otherwise direct, the existing ordinances shall apply to the departments herein mentioned, so far as the same are applicable thereto, and are not inconsistent with this act."

If, therefore, the Charter of 1857 is silent and ineffectual as to the vacancy by death, the ordinance which speaks on that subject is not inconsistent with the Charter, and not being inconsistent, is continued in force by the act of the Legislature, precisely as if in this respect it were written and embodied in that act.

4. The power to appoint a Street Commissioner, irrespective of all legislation, resided in the Corporation; and all legislation to the contrary being removed, that power revives.

5. The Constitution of this State prohibits the exercise of this power by the Governor.

Fourth—Mr. Develin is the Street Commissioner of the City of New-York.

He has been duly appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, and having duly taken the official oath, and given the official bond with sureties, is in possession of the office, with perfect legal right to hold it.

Fifth—This application, for the above reasons should be denied.

RICHARD BUSTEED,
JAMES T. BRADY,
Of Counsel for Respondents.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE CITY CLEANING.—About 200 men—adepts with the shovel and broom—and all the dirt-carts, with their drivers, that could be procured, were yesterday engaged in street-cleaning, under the orders of the City Inspector. This force he promises to increase to-day, and says all possible expedition will be made to get the City as clean as it should be.

In the Second Ward a gang of men began work on South-street. To-day a double force will be operating.

In the Third Ward, two forces were at work on Liberty and Cortlandt streets.

In the Fourth Ward, two gangs have been working on Catharine and Roosevelt streets.

In the Fifth Ward a gang will commence in Lispenard-street, which has not been swept since last Fall. The eastern part of the Ward will be attended to first.

In the Eighth Ward, as soon as carts can be procured, they will begin work on Mercer-street.

In the Ninth Ward two gangs will work on Downing and Bedford streets.

In the Fourteenth Ward—noted as one of the filthiest of the filthy—two gangs commenced on Elizabeth and Baxter streets.

In the Fifteenth Ward, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets are the fields of operation.

In the Twentieth Ward, a double force commenced on Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets.

Work will not be proceeded with in the Seventeenth and Twenty-second Wards until a convenient dumping-place can be procured.

The contractors for the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards have kept them in tolerably good condition. So long as this continues the City Inspector will let them remain on their hands.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—19 Wall-st, and 192 Broadway.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

The Metropolitan Police Law to be Sustained—Probable Decision this Week.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 24.

After a careful canvass of the opinions entertained by the members of the Bar in attendance upon the Court of Appeals, I am confident that the decision of the Court in the Metropolitan Police case will be made this week, and that it will sustain the constitutionality of the law.

I think there are six in favor and two against the law, and that BROWN and COMSTOCK are the dissenting Judges. LEO.

From Washington.

TEST OF THE RELATIVE MERITS OF FIREARMS—BRITISH CONSUL AT BALTIMORE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 24.

There was a pleasant and exciting time at the Arsenal to-day on the occasion of testing the relative merits of various firearms. Col. COLT was present with his revolving rifle; Gen. BURNSIDE with his breech-loading carbine; Col. BAKER with SHARP'S carbine, and Col. MERRILL with his own carbine.

The firing was satisfactory, the distance fired being from one hundred to five hundred yards. The effects were noted by Major BELL.

Those arms already introduced into the army, and their comparative merits, were tested by direction of the Secretary of War, who, together with the Secretary of the Navy and many other gentlemen, witnessed the experiments, and were subsequently handsomely entertained by Major BELL at his quarters.

The President has recognized EDWARD WALLHOUSE MARK as British Consul for Maryland, to reside at Baltimore.

Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

NOMINATION OF N. P. BANKS FOR GOVERNOR, AND OLIVER WARNER FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—THE PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM REAFFIRMED, ETC.

WORCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, June 24.

The Republican State Convention met in this City to-day. After the organization had been perfected, an informal vote was taken for a candidate for Governor, and Hon. N. P. BANKS received 291 votes out of 464. The result was received with great applause.

The Convention is presided over by Mr. JOSIAH WHITE, of Lowell, with numerous Vice Presidents. One hundred and fifty-two towns are represented by 580 delegates. There is an exciting opposition to Speaker BANKS, but the indications are that he will get the nomination for Governor.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A warm discussion took place upon the informal nomination of Mr. BANKS.

Messrs. ERASTUS HOPKINS, CHARLES G. DAVIS, ROBERT FRENCH, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, and J. G. GOODRICH, all gave in their adhesion to Mr. BANKS, provided he should come out squarely on the Republican platform.

Without definite information as to the plank or planks on which Mr. BANKS stands, he received the nomination for Governor by the following votes:

N. P. Banks	337	J. G. Goodrich	73
Scattering	16		

Mr. GOODRICH was nominated Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation, but declined.

OLIVER WARNER, of Northampton, was then nominated for Lieutenant-Governor; THOMAS D. ELIOT, of New-Bedford, for Attorney-General; JOSEPH WHITE, of Lowell, for Secretary of State; VALORUS TUFT, of Upton, for Auditor; and THOMAS J. MARSH, of Waltham, for Treasurer.

Resolutions were adopted adhering to the Philadelphia platform; in favor of limiting legislative sessions to one hundred days, and demanding more economy in State expenditures.

It was resolved that "we regard the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case as a usurpation of judicial power for political purposes—an insult to the memory of the Father of our Country and founders of our Government—a violation of the plainest, natural and constitutional principles of law—a perversion of history—an encroachment upon the rights of the States, and a blow deliberately struck at the rights and freedom of man."

The last resolution pledges the Republican Party anew to untiring and uncompromising opposition to the existence and further extension of Slavery.

Advance Wages to Seamen.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 24.

At a meeting of shipowners this morning an agreement was made, that after the first day of July next, the payment of advance wages to seamen was to be discontinued, in accordance with the plan of shipowners of other ports. Hereafter they will furnish one suit of warm clothing, and engage to give a bounty of ten per cent. on the earned wages of those of the crew who perform the voyage, and, in case of the loss of the ship on an outward voyage, the seamen to be paid the wages earned to the time of such loss, and in no case less than for one month on foreign, and for two weeks on coastwise voyages.

Fracas in the State-House, Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Conn, Wednesday, June 24.

At noon to-day, JAMES E. DUNHAM, of Bridgeport, one of the Bank Commissioners of Connecticut, and WILLIAM E. NOBLE, also of Bridgeport, attacked Judge BROOKS, Chairman of the Bank Committee, in the vestibule of the State-House, calling him an old liar, scoundrel, &c., on account of his position in regard to a Bank.

Judge BROOKS seized Mr. NOBLE by the collar and thrust him against the wall. He was about to throw him down stairs when the spectators interfered and separated the combatants by force. Mr. DUNHAM fled on the first demonstration from Mr. BROOKS. A Committee of Investigation was appointed by the House, and they are now taking evidence with a view to bring Messrs. DUNHAM and NOBLE to an accountability for assaulting an officer of the House while in the discharge of his official duty.

A later account of the affair says that Mr. NOBLE interfered to prevent a fight between Messrs. BROOKS and DUNHAM, but was not at all involved in the fight.

The Committee reported to the House that Mr. DUNHAM ought to apologize to Mr. BROOKS and also to the House, and this Mr. DUNHAM is willing to do, but Mr. BROOKS, it is understood, refuses to accept apology.

Shooting Affair at Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, June 24.

JOHN ABLE, known as a gambler here, was shot dead this afternoon by a man named JOHN EVERSON, in front of the Washam House. ABLE asked EVERSON for some money that he owed him, and the reply was a pistol ball through his body. The affair created great excitement amongst the citizens, who, assembled at the jail, determined to hang EVERSON, but through the persuasions of the Mayor and others, they were calmed down. A meeting was appointed for this evening, however, to decide upon what was to be done with EVERSON.

Masonic Celebrations.

CELEBRATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 24.

The Masons of this District were joined by their brethren of Richmond and celebrated St. John's Day by a visit to Mount Vernon. The ceremonies at the tomb were of a deeply solemn character. Among the incidents was the christening on the premises of two children, to bear the name of WASHINGTON.

THE MASONIC CELEBRATION AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, June 24.

The Masonic celebration passed off very pleasantly. The assemblage was large and the display fine. The Oration was by Rev. Dr. RANDOLPH, and the Poem by Mr. VAN ZANDT. Both were excellent. The De Molay Boston Encampment made a particularly good appearance. The dinner was superb.

THE COLORED FREEMASONS OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 24.

The colored Masons of this city made an imposing procession this morning to celebrate and dedicate their Hall, which has just been finished. There were nearly seven hundred persons in the line, who were handsome regalia and other paraphernalia of the Order. The Lodges were accompanied by bands of music, and displayed several rich banners. Among the strangers present were a Lodge from Camden, the Maryland Grand Lodge, and the Mexican Lodge of New-York.

Great Horse Race at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 24.

A race for $2,000 a side came off this afternoon between the Dalton horse, owned here, and the Taylor horse, owned in New-York. The distance was twenty miles, in harness. The Dalton horse made a waiting race for seventeen miles, laying close to Taylor's quarter and taking it easy, and at the 18th mile Dalton drew ahead and maintained it for a mile, when Taylor ran past him, going in a few lengths ahead. The time for traveling twenty miles was 1 hour 12 minutes and 54 seconds. The Judges decided the race in favor of Dalton, who got the stakes in consequence of Taylor's horse running. The horses are matched for a fifty-mile race, to come off at New-York.

Fires.

BURNING OF THE OAKUM WORKS AT BRISTOL, R.I.

BRISTOL, R. I., Wednesday, June 24.

The Bristol oakum works, owned by Messrs. DAVIS, DIMON & Co., were discovered to be on fire at 3 o'clock this morning, and were soon totally destroyed by it. The origin of the fire is unknown. The buildings were insured for $10,000, among the Hartford and North Western, Western Massachusetts and Slater Mutual Insurance offices.

FIRE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 24.

The building No. 114, on Blackstone-street, occupied by W. E. P. BACOCK, furniture dealer, JOHN MORGAN, liquor dealer, and others, was nearly destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about $25,000.

BURNING OF AN IRON FURNACE, ETC.

DETROIT, Wednesday, June 24.

The new blast-furnace in Hamtranck, owned by the Detroit and Lake Superior Iron Mining Company, with some valuable machinery, was destroyed by fire about 8 o'clock this morning. The loss is estimated at $80,000, and is partially covered by insurance.

Burglaries.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY IN ALEXANDRIA, VA.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, June 24.

The jewelry store of W. W. ADAMS in this place was entirely swept by burglars last night. Upwards of $20,000 worth of jewelry and plate was stolen by them. There is no clue to the robbers.

BURGLARY IN PATERSON, N. J.

PATERSON, Wednesday, June 24.

The residence of Mr. JOHN MURRAY, in this place, was broken into, this morning, during his family's absence, and an English Geneva watch and chain, two bracelets, two seals, two keys, and a pencil-case, all of gold, were carried off. Thirty dollars in money was, also, taken. It is believed that the thief has gone to New-York.

Governor Marcy at Ballston Spa.

BALLSTON SPA, Wednesday, June 24.

Hon. W. L. MARCY arrived here last evening, and is stopping at the Sans Souci Hotel, where he will remain until the time of his departure for Europe.

Anniversary of the German Saengerbund.

DETROIT, Wednesday, June 24.

A large number of Delegates have arrived here, to attend the ninth anniversary of the German Saengerbund, which commences in this city to-day. They will give a grand concert this evening, at Russell Hall, and another to-morrow evening. The festival will conclude with a ball, on Friday evening. It is understood that the net proceeds of the concert and ball will be devoted to the benefit of the destitute population of Northern Michigan.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 24.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$21,980,000
Loans and Discounts	53,756,000
Specie	5,360,000
Amount due from other Banks	7,254,000
Amount due to other Banks	4,556,500
Deposits	18,127,000
Circulation	7,108,000

The Police—Condition and Number of the Metropolitan Force.

The meeting of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners yesterday was a very brief one. No further appointments were made nor dismissals ordered.

The following table, gleaned from the returns and books at Deputy CARPENTER'S Office, exhibits the numbers and condition of the Metropolitan force at the present time:

WARDS.	Absent with leave.	Sick.	Vacancies.	Suspended.	Captain.	Sergeants.	Roundsmen.	On special duty.	Patrolmen.	Doormen.	Grand Total.
III	..	3	20	..	1	1	3	2	27	1	37
IV	2	..	14	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
V	..	7	14	43	..	1	7	2	22	1	97
VI	..	..	14	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
VII	..	..	13	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
VIII	..	1	20	..	1	2	3	..	22	..	51
IX	..	2	5	..	..	2	3	2	25	1	40
X	..	4	10	..	..	1	3	1	21	2	42
XI	1	2	5	..	..	1	3	2	25	1	40
XII	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	25	2	33
XIII	..	1	24	..	..	1	3	..	23	..	52
XIV	..	1	13	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
XV	..	..	3	..	1	1	3	2	25	1	37
XVI	..	..	5	..	..	1	3	2	25	1	37
XVII	..	1	22	..	1	..	..	1	13	1	39
XVIII	..	1	13	19	..	1	3	1	14	1	53
XIX	..	1	21	..	..	1	3	1	14	1	42
XX	3	..	16	..	1	1	3	1	14	1	40
XXI	..	..	9	..	..	1	3	..	23	2	38
XXII	..	..	26	..	..	1	3	..	23	2	55
Totals	19	18	243	207	7	20	36	42	385	19	1196

Nothing as yet has been done towards organizing a Metropolitan force in the Second Ward, and the few men in the First Ward who declared for the new law have been assigned to and are now doing duty in the Third and Fifth Wards. Thus, in the table above given, neither the First nor Second Wards are included.

Those classed as suspended are those who, although remaining among the old police, have not yet been dismissed by the new Board.

Thus it will be seen that the aggregate force of policemen who acknowledge the Metropolitan Commissioners, at the present time amounts to about 550.

CITY TAXES.—The assessment rolls of the different Wards of the City have been open for inspection at the office of the Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments since the 20th of May. The privilege granted tax-payers to inspect the books closes with to-day. In consequence of the announcement that those failing within a time specified to inspect the books and have errors in their taxes corrected, can obtain no subsequent relief, there has been a fearful rush of tax-payers the past few days at the office, and the rush will doubtless be greatly increased to-day. Copying the books as amended is the next thing in order. It takes some two weeks to finish up this job, and a good many young friends of the Aldermen are introduced as special clerks to assist in making up good round bills against the County. The Board of Supervisors are required to meet upon the second Wednesday of July to confirm the assessments, after which they go into the hands of the Tax Receiver. The books have not been footed up yet, so that it is impossible to tell the amount of real and personal estate in the City and County upon which the present taxes have been assessed. The amount of real and personal estate last year was $512,720,719 91. It is estimated that the present assessment will show an increase over last year of 1½ per cent.

KANSAS.

The Missionary Fountain of the Presidential Tide—Is a State of Political Worship Going On?—Views from the Central Democratic Committee—Reflex Measures and Alleged Ill-Omens Considered.

OUR REGULAR KANSAS CORRESPONDENCE.

LECOMPTON, Kansas Territory, June 19, 1857.

Next to the talk about the comet, which, it is said, is going to carry out the principles of squatter sovereignty—or sovereign squatters—to it, is called here—by adepts of Kansas lore and reading it out a few and independent men "on its own hook," more regular than the [illegible] conditional Union ever to be a matter of the present speculation, the most engrossing topic of discussion in the vocabulary of the Kansas Territorial Convention, which, you know, [illegible] throughout the Territory. On this [illegible] the excitement is of an exceedingly quiet character, not at all in keeping with the popular idea of politics in Kansas. The fact is that here we observe that the people are beginning to think they have had enough—too much politics of late, and though many of them appear disposed to yield on both to the other, a determination on both sides no longer exhibited otherwise than in a very quiet, peaceable, constitutional and highly commendable manner. If the [illegible] lent of the Free-State Party have made any [illegible] mistake not to vote for Delegates, why they can [illegible] won't if asked, and that's all about it. If the [illegible] violent of the Pro-Slavery Party (of whom there are now very few) mean to prevent, if they can, the [illegible] mitting of the Constitution to the people in October next, they simply say so, and submit to [illegible] tude because they can find nobody [illegible] worth his while to dispute with them.

On the whole I am inclined to think that [illegible] more of the Free-State Party will vote hereafter than have before stayed away or kept aloof; and in Douglas County, for instance, where a [illegible] the very hot bed of the Pro-Slavery Party, is expected [illegible] fully between the Sheriff and the Board of County Commissioners, as to the right of the latter body to [illegible] a special session to determine the places of voting added to certain doubts as to the construction of the statute empowering the Commissioners to [illegible] duced the Governor to recommend that the [illegible] of polling places to used, so that at Lecompton, where was selected by the Commissioners, and at Hickory [illegible] which was selected by the Sheriff, as well as at other points throughout the County, every man may vote as easy, without fear of intimidation or [illegible] forward to the polls and record his vote. In [illegible] Counties there are two tickets in the field, one [illegible] ing to be Regular and the other Independent, [illegible] professing to be Democratic, as in other [illegible] differing considerably in the proportion of Democratic nominees on each, as compared with the other. The Independent tickets are, for the most part, I believe, exclusively Free-State, while the Regular ticket is predominate in Southern instances, as that [illegible] (Douglas) a Free-State nominee is found [illegible] the Regular ticket, yesterday, and was promptly [illegible] by another Free-State man of great popularity and influence. The nominal bulletin, which will issue, this morning, by the Central Democratic Committee, will afford a very accurate basis for a conclusion as to the state of political feeling here, and, I think myself to say, all over the Territory at the present time. It is interesting as showing the position assumed by the party from which it emanates, and when it has committed to it as a rule of action:

To the Democratic Voters of Douglas County—It having been stated by that Abolition rag, the *Herald of Freedom*, and by some disaffected, bogus Democrats who have got up an independent ticket for the purpose of securing the vote of the Free-Soil Republicans, that the regular nominees of the Democratic Convention were opposed to submitting of the Constitution to the people; viz., the constitution of the Democratic Party, submit the following resolutions which were adopted by the Democratic Convention which placed us in nomination, and which we fully and heartily believe are a complete refutation of the slander above alluded to.

JOHN CALHOUN,
A. W. JONES,
WM. C. WELLS,
HARRISON BUTCHER,
R. S. ROBINSON,
JOHN M. WALLACE,
WM. T. SPOONER,
I. A. PRATHER.

LECOMPTON, K. T., June 19, 1857.

A PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, We, the Democratic Electors of the County of Douglas, K. T., in common with the Democracy generally believe in that fundamental principle of Democracy, that all power should be derived from, and all laws formed in accordance with the will of a majority of the people, as legally expressed at the ballot-box; and, whereas, we have full confidence in the ability, intelligence, patriotism and determination of the Democratic electors from every section of the Union, to have or may become bona fide citizens of this Territory, to enable them to adopt or reject any or all the provisions of the Constitution which may be submitted to them by the Constitutional Convention; therefore,

Resolved, That we recognize the platform of the late National Democratic Convention, held at Cincinnati, as the great ground work of our political faith, and as those upon which we enter into this Convention.

Resolved, That we will support no man, as a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, whose duties it will be to frame the Constitution of the future State of Kansas, and mould the political institutions under which we, as a people, are to live, unless he pledges himself fully, freely, and without mental reservation to use every honorable effort to submit the same to every bona fide actual citizen of Kansas, at the proper time for the vote being taken upon the adoption or rejection of the people, in order that the said Constitution may be adopted or rejected by the actual settlers in this Territory, as a majority of the voters may decide; and

Resolved, That this Convention, as the representative of the National Democracy of Douglas County, K. T., do pledge themselves to support no man for Delegate to both the Constitutional Convention, and to the Legislature from this County in the Constitutional Convention, but in the manner of conducting the said election, to use their best efforts, in all good faith and sincerity, to represent the interests of the whole Democracy of Kansas, without reference to the action of the States from whence they may come, or the views that they may entertain upon any local questions which may properly be discussed or decided upon in the said Constitutional Convention; and

Resolved, That this Convention, as the representative of the National Democracy of Douglas County, K. T., and as members of the great Democratic party, which knows no sectional leaning nor geographical party line, do heartily indorse and concur in the foregoing "preamble and resolutions," as the best proof they can offer to the Democracy of their unwavering determination to secure and guarantee to every citizen of Kansas, without reference to his party or institutional views, the enjoyment of the constitutional rights and equal voice in the administration of these political institutions which he will be called upon to respect and obey.

LECOMPTON, K. T., June 19, 1857.

To the National Democrats of Douglas County:—In consequence of JAMES GARVIN having withdrawn the use of his name as a candidate for the Constitutional Convention, from the regular Democratic ticket, and the time being too short before the day of election to call a Convention, now we, the Democratic General Committee, respectfully present to the Democratic party the name of I. A. PRATHER, to fill the vacancy, and request them to give him the support due to a regular nominee. I. A. MAGLEHAN, Chairman.

From Topeka, where the Free-State Legislature—the law-and-order party retort by calling it the Rogue Legislature—is said to be still in session, no intelligence has reached Lecompton for the last day or two. My latest news was to the effect that Governor ROBINSON had sent in a very lengthy message, strongly urging the necessity of passing a law to take a census, else the Government organization could not perpetuate itself. From all I have heard since I wrote my last letter to you, I have been unable to find any reason to change the conviction already expressed by me, that that Legislature will disperse without having passed a solitary law, however important.

INDIAN MASSACRE.

A gentleman arrived here this morning from the plains with details of

THURSDAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

[illegible] from a reliable Correspondent [illegible] the probability of a decision [illegible] Police case this week. Our [illegible] has ascertained carefully the opinion entertained by Members of the Bar in attendance upon the Court of Appeals, and thinks there [illegible] that the decision will be in favor of the [illegible] of the law; only two of the [illegible]—Brown and Comstock.

The Street Commissioner's case, as it is [illegible] called, was continued yesterday. Mr. [illegible] read an affidavit of Mr. Downing, which [illegible] to substantiate the same as the one read on Tuesday, with the exception that in the former case he swears that he was in possession of the books, &c., of the office, while, in the one presented yesterday, he declares that the books, papers, &c., are in the possession of the Sheriff, (having been levied on under several judgments recovered against the City,) and have been ever since. Mr. Commissioner said that he saw the affidavit through the possession granted him by the Sheriff. The affidavit denies, on information and belief, that Mr. Corcoran ever filed his resignation with the Mayor. This, however, is one of the principal questions in the case. It is admitted that he filed them with the Mayor's clerk, and the question is whether, being unable to see the Mayor, filing the papers with the clerk was sufficient. It having been decided to inquire into the facts of the expulsion, Mayor Wood was requested to give his evidence. Under advice of counsel he declined to appear, except he was summoned by the Court. A summons was issued, and the Mayor made his appearance. His examination was commenced, but nothing of importance was elicited. The case will be continued to day, at eleven o'clock, and the Mayor's examination proceeded with.

Mayor Wood is still in custody of the Sheriff. At 6 P. M. yesterday, Deputy Sheriff McKenzie, sitting in the Sheriff's Office, insisted upon the truth of this statement—the Mayor meanwhile dining at his out-of-town residence on the Bloomingdale Road, having left "the citadel" in the Park, some hours before, alone in his private carriage. Quarantine evidently don't seriously restrain a Mayor of his theory.

Vessels from nearly all the principal ports of the West Indies have arrived at Quarantine during the last week, some of which have brought many cases of sickness. They report the places from which they sailed healthy, with the exception of Gonaives and Havana, where there is the customary amount of yellow fever at this season of the year. From the present healthy condition of the atmosphere, and the prospective exemption from imported disease, there is likely to be but little use for the Yellow Fever Hospital at Seguine's Point.

Hon. N. P. Banks was yesterday nominated by the Massachusetts Republican State Convention, in session at Worcester, for Governor, by a very decided vote—857, against 78 for J. G. Goodrich, and 16 scattering. Oliver Warner, of Northampton, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Goodrich declining. The resolutions adopted reaffirm the Philadelphia Platform, and denounce the Dred Scott decision.

A Convention of Spiritualists is to be held at Portland, Maine, commencing to-morrow and continuing through three days. There doubtless will [illegible] large number of spiritualists from all sections of the country, but more particularly from the Eastern States.

The trial of Holmes, at Staten Island, for obstructing officers Bowne and others, in arresting Kinsler for violating the Quarantine boundary, commenced last evening; the question of jurisdiction, or authority, on the part of the Metropolitan officers, among other things, was raised for the defence.

The Port Wardens, evidently anxious to terminate the suspense which hangs over the decision upon the Port Warden law of 1857 are multiplying their complaints against persons for its violation. On Monday, Capt. Candler, one of the oldest Marine surveyors, was served with a copy of the usual complaint, and he gave bonds to take his trial with the others in the Supreme Court of Kings County, sustained by the Board of Underwriters, and the Chamber of Commerce, who will defend the suits. The Surveyors will, however, continue in discharge of the duties of their office until they are stopped by the Courts; if the decision is against them, the case will go to the Court of Appeals.

The Pilot Commissioners are doing what they can, without funds, to carry out the objects of the pilot bill by hearing and attending to complaints [illegible] and in making arrangements for [illegible] the ships. A complaint was lodged with the Commissioners a day or two since that a large [illegible] had long cumbered one of the piers on the North River side, but before the order for its removal could reach the owner he had taken it away. There being no salaries attached to this office there are no disputes about the laws being unconstitutional, and no law suits are apprehended.

No appointments or dismissals were made yesterday by the Police Commissioners, who had only a short session, devoted to private matters. A table, showing the strength and condition of the Metropolitan Police, will be found in another column.

The Buildings at the new Quarantine are progressing favorably. There will be one in readiness for patients in the course of a week, and the whole will be ready before the middle of July.

The work upon the Pier and L for the steamboat landing is going forward favorably. The Policemen, in the intervals of the labor of patrol and fighting musquitoes, amuse themselves with catching fish, which are now beginning to bite, which affords them good pastime and saves some provisions on the fleets.

Our parti-colored fowl, the "Bird in a Bush," who has now and then enlightened the public through the columns of the Daily Times, by proclamations about local politics, we fear, has occasionally overstepped the strict line of propriety, as falling birds sometimes will. We suspect he did so much, unintentionally, in alluding to our City Judge, in his last communication. The information that the Judge was "maintained" at the Everett House by Mayor Wood, was probably intended as a joke, for no one would believe that Mayor Wood ever maintained any one, either politically or otherwise, at his own expense, besides his own precious self. The "Bird" loves his joke, and this was one of them.

At the meeting of the Councilmen's Street Committee on Wednesday, six individuals addressed the Committee in favor of opening the Sixth-avenue through the 4th Park Road. One person was heard against the project. Nothing new was elicited. The Committee adjourned finally and will now report.

The City Inspector yesterday put 200 men at work on the streets, in several of the Wards. To-day he promises to increase the force, and use all possible dispatch to make the City clean.

Yesterday was St. John's Day. It was observed by the various City Lodges.

The Alumni of the General Theological Seminary met for the second day's business yesterday, at 3 P. M., when an essay was read by Rev. Professor Francis of West Point, on the "Evils of Systematizing on Matters of Faith." The Rev. gentleman recommended that all should regard the teachings of the Holy Scriptures in preference to human reasonings. The alumni [illegible] dinner [illegible] to-day.

General Walker gratefully withdrawn the light of his countenance from public observation; there were a large number of callers at the Lafarge Hotel to see him yesterday, but his most intimate friends could not tell where he had gone; there were rumors that Vanderbilt had sent that warrant after him, but it could not be traced to any reliable source. In the afternoon Messrs. Morgan & Garrison called twice to see him, but he wasn't in; Mr. Wm. B. Astor, Jr., George L. Prentiss, and J. B. Treadwell, also left their cards. The whole party, it is said, will leave for the South on Friday, maugre the unlucky augury of that day for embarking upon important enterprises.

The Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity held their twenty-fifth Anniversary last night at Dr. Chapin's Church. The orator of the occasion was Ik Marvel, author of "Reveries of a Bachelor." Mr. Williamson, of Boston, was the poet. These gentlemen delighted a large audience, and did themselves abundant credit.

There was a good supply of Beef Cattle at the Forty-fourth-street market yesterday, and prices declined considerably. The bulk of the sales were made early in the day at prices indicative of a falling off of about ½c. per pound from last Wednesday's quotations. Sheep were also plenty, and cheaper by about ½c. per pound, dressed weight. There were free arrivals of swine, in which a fair business has been transacted during the cool weather. As far as we can learn, those arriving at present are free from the disease, the prevalence of which, at one period, occasioned much uneasiness among consumers of pork.

Hard Swearing.

Coroner Perry made affidavit, a week ago last Tuesday, that he had been that day to the Mayor's Office to serve a criminal warrant upon Mr. Fernando Wood; but that a "Municipal Policeman" having informed Mr. Wood of his errand, the latter gave orders to Mr. Ackerman—a Captain of Police—"that he, the Coroner, *should be turned out of the room.*" Moreover, that said Ackerman "seized the deponent, and, after a little resistance on his part, led and forced the deponent out of the room." Thereupon, Coroner Perry summoned a body of citizens to aid him in arresting the Mayor, and, whilst endeavoring to do so, several of them were severely wounded, and, as says the Mayor's obscure organ in Nassau-street, sent away with "sore heads" or "broken ones." It is mainly upon the testimony of Mr. Perry that the honest masses of the community have so severely condemned the course of the Mayor. He was doubtless guilty of inexcusable wrong in instigating the scenes of violence at the Street Commissionership, and afterwards in refusing to obey the Recorder's warrant; but no circumstance was so aggravated as that of causing an assault to be made upon an officer invested with the common-law authority of the Coroner. The punishment due to such a crime ought, in every instance, to be inflicted, and the offence is doubly enormous when committed by the Chief Magistrate of such a City as New-York.

On Wednesday the order requiring Mr. Wood to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, in resisting the process of the Superior Court, was returnable, and Judge Dean presented a series of affidavits, which seriously impugn the testimony of Mr. Perry. Indeed, if the facts sworn to by the Mayor himself, Sheriff Willet, (whose integrity is acknowledged by every one to be unassailable,) and nearly a score of others, are implicitly to be relied on, the Coroner himself will eventually have a harder task, in justifying his conduct to the community, than any other individual. The Mayor swears that "he had no knowledge or intimation that Perry had any process to serve" on him; that, had he "known the nature of the Coroner's business, he would have afforded him every possible facility;" and that he "gave no orders to any person to turn Mr. Perry out of his office," and, if it were done, it was without his "order, knowledge, or assent." Mr. Willet's testimony is purely negative, but it tends to show that, *after the departure of Perry*, Mr. Wood expressed a willingness to submit to arrest, if the Coroner had a warrant against him. Messrs. John McKinnen and John T. Stewart, both of them Deputies of the Sheriff, make affidavit that they sought for Perry, but could not find him, and that "Wood not only did not seek to avoid the service of the process in the hands of the Coroner, but was anxious to have him found and admitted." These oaths, of course, only go to substantiate the Sheriff's declaration concerning Wood's action *after the Coroner had left*. Mr. Dutcher—a Municipal Policeman who has for months stood at the door of the Mayor's inner office, in the capacity of Cerberus—was the person whom Perry swore to as having carried in the message concerning the warrant. His testimony is, therefore, very important. He swears emphatically as follows:

"That some time after noon of the said 16th, Coroner Perry called at said outer office, and informed deponent that he wanted to see the Mayor. That deponent in the usual manner announced the name of said Perry. That the Mayor replied, "I am engaged, and cannot see any person now." That deponent *did not know that said Perry had any process of this Court to serve, and did not inform said Wood that he had any process, nor did said Perry inform deponent that he had any such process.* Deponent further says, that the same answer given to said Perry had been given to others during the day, and that he knows the fact that said Wood was at the time that the said Perry called, actually engaged in the transaction of important official business. Deponent further says, that he used no violence towards said Perry on said 16th June, nor did he see any one else use violence towards him."

Ackerman goes further and makes an affidavit, the truth of which is sworn to by nineteen other policemen, that every word and syllable related by Perry, as having occurred in the outer office of the Mayor, is false. There is no getting round the conclusion that either Perry has wilfully perjured himself, or that Ackerman and his associates have done so. The Mayor's testimony had better go for nothing, as he is testifying *in propria causa*, and his evidence is worthless except in relation to points of personal knowledge. Neither do the affidavits of Willet and his Sheriffs contain any circumstances which directly exculpate Mr. Wood. Those, on the contrary, of Dutcher, Ackerman and the nineteen other officers, cover all the ground in the affidavit of the Coroner, and flatly contradict every word of it. Ackerman says:

"That he was present on the 16th of June inst. in the outer office of the Mayor, when said Perry called; that deponent shook hands with said Perry, and they each spoke to the other in a friendly manner; *that he did not hear said Perry mention the word warrant, order of arrest, or anything relating to any action or any process to any extent.* Deponent further says that the only time during this day, on the 16th of June, when he or any person in his presence touched the said Perry was when they, in a friendly manner, [illegible] *shook hands with each other by the hands; said Perry at no time that deponent, or any one in deponent's presence, told said Perry that the Mayor's orders were that deponent should be turned out of the room—or that he should; said Perry used forcibly and violently against said Perry from said apartment or from any apartment.*"

After the reception of the affidavits by Judge Hoffman, the Honorable Justice remarked that, with such testimony, it "was difficult for him to imagine that the foundation upon which the alleged intention of violating or resisting process, was made, could be sustained;" yet that it was "not impossible," and that it remained for him to consider, "whether it was in the province of the Court to direct a further inquiry." He adjourned a decision of the question until to-day at 10 o'clock. If it shall be affirmative, the Mayor and others will have to be examined on oath, and new facts may be elicited. If the competency of the Court does not, however, extend to "further inquiry," the case falls to the ground, and the issue on the score of veracity between the Mayor's friends and the Coroner must be decided elsewhere.

The Overland Mail—Official Juggling.

A few days since we gave expression to our fears that, notwithstanding bids had been called and received for the contract to carry the overland Pacific mail, the Postmaster-General had already prejudged the case, and absolutely determined that this service should be performed by James E. Birch, of California, and *via* the extreme southern route. The ink was scarcely dry upon our paragraphs ere it was announced that Birch had been awarded the contract for carrying the mail between San Antonio and San Diego *via* El Paso,—the Post-Office Department reserving the right to terminate it, whenever any new route should be established including service over that thus contracted for. It required little sagacity to see that this arrangement distinctly anticipated the award of the great California mail contract to the party named: and now we have an abundance of rumors from Washington, apparently designed to prepare the public mind for the announcement that the scheme has actually been consummated, and that the route least of all adapted to serve the public interest has been chosen.

It is hard to believe that the President and his Cabinet would willingly lend themselves to so fraudulent and unjustifiable a scheme. What right had they to call upon gentlemen of capital and enterprise to lay aside other business, and give time and attention to the work of estimating and bidding for a contract the award of which had already been secretly determined? Such a proceeding is utterly indefensible. It differs not at all, in principle, from obtaining money under false pretences, wisely punished as a felony in every State of the Union; for if time *is money, it is as base to rob a man of it* by a deceitful plot to obtain valuable information, as it would be to swindle him out of his check or his merchandise.

We hesitate, therefore, to accept as true the unpleasant rumors charging the Administration with a proceeding so undignified and disgraceful. Nevertheless, it must be confessed that the character of Mr. Bird's bid lends seeming corroboration to the charge. It is known that he is very anxious to obtain the contract, and to be ready to execute it over any route which shall be determined upon. He knew that there were other parties—including a combination of Express Companies—equally anxious to undertake the service, quite as competent, at all events, with himself, and more likely to command the public confidence, because of their known experience, energy and strong capital. These, he certainly must have foreseen, would endeavor to win by underbidding. Yet we find that Mr. Birch puts in a single bid for the Memphis route alone, at $600,000 per annum—the extent of the appropriation made by Congress for this service. We submit that under the circumstances, this bid indicates a perfect confidence in its acceptance, such as could scarcely result from anything less than knowledge that the bidding was a farce, and that at the end he was to be declared the victor. If the scheme is carried to maturity we shall probably be told that Birch's bid was the lowest because his previous contract for the San Antonio and El Paso mail route stipulates the contingent discontinuance of the latter and the saving in that way of $150,000, thus reducing his California bid in effect to $450,000 per annum. The public can find no difficulty in detecting such a card-packing operation as this, and will visit it with the reprehension it so richly deserves.

If Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet advisers are not all parties to what seems a gross perversion of the design of Congress in deference to the demands of merely sectional and local interests, there still is time to avert the impending evil, do justice to those who put in their bids in good faith, and secure such an award as will give the various States of the Union as nearly equal advantages in connection with the proposed mail service as may be possible. That the selection of the Southern route is the one least consistent with every single consideration which should decide the question, we have shown on previous occasions. But important as the decision is for present purposes, it is far more so in view of the fact that this wagon-road route is or ought to be merely the pioneer of the Pacific Railroad route; and whatever disadvantages appertain to it now, will be bequeathed to the great work which we all hope at some day to see connecting our Eastern and Western shores with its Briarean arms,—unless indeed we give up all idea of securing to the Railroad route the advantages which its slower-paced pioneer is reasonably expected to accumulate for it.

What possible object there can be in selecting this extreme Southern route we are utterly unable to conceive, unless it is that of forcing the future railroad to take an unnatural course, such as neither buffalo, emigrants nor capital would ever select. It is idle to suppose that populous and vigorous settlements will be established along any great portion of this objectionable route, or that overland emigration will ever think of wandering across the great desert traversed by it. What nonsense, then, is the suggestion telegraphed from Washington in connection with broad intimations that the Southern route is to be decided upon—that the Postmaster-General deems it desirable that the route chosen should be one along which a line of settlements is likely to spring up! Such certainly should be his desire; but if he is honest in expression of it, the evident pre-arrangement with Mr. Birch or his friends will never be consummated, to the outrage of every consideration of economy and justice, and the utter disgust of that portion of the people throughout the country north of the latitude of the Carolinas which is almost universal in its demand of a central route.

The Nursery and Child's Hospital.

When the world was younger but certainly not much wiser than it now is, mean treated misfortune as a crime. The question of the Pharisee, "Lord, who hath sinned, this man or his parents, that he should be born blind?" condenses the moral and the medical philosophy of many centuries. In our own day the steady tendency of the race to the opposite extreme of opinion has become so strongly marked and has taken upon itself such an acceleration of pace as seriously to alarm many quiet bodies who have been carefully closeted and brought up in the venerable notion that Truth lies always in a mean. These good souls fancy that the order of the world is in serious danger from the growing disposition of mankind to regard crime as a misfortune. We are told that exuberant Philanthropy has made the prison a pleasanter abode than the poor-house, and that the egregious villain is more tenderly treated than the imbecile sufferer. What with theories of hereditary depravity, notions of moral insanity, there will soon, our alarmists assure us, be no chance left of the conviction and punishment of any man accused of an extraordinary offence against the laws of society.

We do not think the case so bad as it is represented to be. We are persuaded that the great majority of habitual sinners find their sinful lives no more cheerful and attractive now than their predecessors found such lives to be in the "good old days" of the pillory and whipping-post—before Howard was or Mrs. Fry; ere a single penitentiary was model-built, or one Prison discipline Association organized. And if the era anticipated by the most timid of terrorists should arrive, when the physician shall supersede the hangman, and the straight-jacket shall be substituted for the handcuffs, we do not suppose that any absolute social cataclysm will immediately thereupon result, to the annihilation of property and the extinction of all civilized relations between man and man. But of the advent of that era there is no impending probability. We have not yet passed so far out from beneath the shadow of the old dispensation that we should begin to fear being blinded by the excessive light of the new. No man, it is true, now upholds the ancient doctrine that misfortune is, in theory, a punishable crime. But do not the regulations and the habits of society still enforce the practice of that doctrine? Do we not still treat the victims of our compassion as if they were the righteous objects of our vengeance? If our prisons are pleasanter *places now than our poor-houses are, is not that* fact itself a sharper criticism upon our systems of industry and of charity than upon our notions of chastisement and repression? How great soever may have been the advances which we have made in penal science, are they not balanced by our backwardness and semi-barbarian ignorance in regard to the fundamental principles of social economy?

While in great and prosperous communities it is still possible for decent and orderly persons to live their lives out in squalid penury, and to die of starvation and neglect; while in wealthy and populous cities it is still possible for human life to begin in abject desolation and to end in friendless destitution, we may be sure that society has still more to fear from the defects of its order, than from the excesses of its philanthropy, and may still find more cause of self-reproach in its disregard of the claims of ignorant and inert innocence than in its sentimental concern for the consequences of blind and passionate sinfulness. Ought we to be entranced with alarm at the near approach of an undesirable millennium, when we consider that three years have not yet elapsed since the first attempt was made in this City to organize a remedy for the enforced neglect of thousands of children, whose mothers are compelled to desert their dearest duties in the quest of the simple means of existence?

On Monday afternoon of this week the corner-stone of a permanent building, to be erected for the use of the "Nursery and Child's Hospital," was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Within this building are to be assembled as many as its limits will accommodate of the hapless infants of the very poor. These unfortunate little creatures, heretofore abandoned to the cruel mercies of such venal or indifferent nurses as can be induced by a wretched pittance, or by the mere indolence of careless "good nature," to afford them a miserable shelter during the long hours which their starving mothers must devote to the stern drudgeries of their daily life, are now to be gathered together in comfortable quarters, under the supervision of trained and disciplined women. How terribly great the need of such an institution was and is in our City, may be gathered, by those who have never thought upon such subjects, from the facts which were set forth by Hon. Erastus Brooks in his interesting address delivered upon the occasion to which we have referred. In that address Mr. Brooks arrests the attention of the most thoughtless by his picture of the state in which the children already received into the temporary care of the Nursery have, for the most part, come to its sheltering arm. Drugged, that their cries might not weary their mercenary guardians—bruised with many falls, burned, scalded, foul with squalor and feeble with disease, freezing, famished—these miserable little sufferers have borne a witness to their own woe, and to the criminal indifference of the society in which they were born, more eloquent than any pen or any tongue can render. In a vast proportion of instances they have been literally snatched from death to life. With limited means, and most inadequate accommodations at their disposal, the noble-hearted ladies, to whose generous and active sympathy this institution owes its origin, have in three years rescued eight hundred and forty children from the jaws of disease and destruction. They have afforded substantial relief too, to four hundred and fifty-one women. In their work past they have of course only vindicated the efficiency of their charity and demonstrated its importance. They are now preparing to extend their operations so as to make them somewhat more nearly adequate to the immense necessities of the metropolis. By the energetic exertions of one of their number, a Charter from the State has been secured for their enterprise, and a gift from the Treasury of the Commonwealth of ten thousand dollars attests the value set upon their efforts

[illegible] Balzac tells a story of an old Judge in Touraine, learned in the law and yet enough to say, not wholly unlearned in human nature, who used to put one invariable question to every criminal that was brought before him. No matter what the age or appearance of the accused might be—no matter what the crime of which he stood impeached, the astute old functionary would attack him with the translant query: "well, *who is she?*" For very sure he was, this wise old watch-dog of a wicked and willful world, that happen what might, a woman must sooner or later be found to be at the bottom of it.

The old Judge was in the right. And though the province of Touraine does not much resemble the State of New-York, the Judge's question has a cosmopolitan value—and cleverly applied will elicit as much light from the dark places of human history on the one side of the Atlantic as upon the other.

The influence of woman is the mainspring of society, after all. And whenever we hear of a new social enterprise, our first concern is not to find out how many "grave and reverend signiors" of the stronger and more stupid sex have wagged their wigs over it in approval, but how many women have taken the trouble to talk about it or to make others talk. In grave matters as in gay, the sagacious observer knows well that it is to the women he must look for the auspices of success or the omens of failure. From the church which rests now, as it rested in the days of godly Saint Charles Borromeo, upon the "faith and fervency of the devout female sex," to the watering-places which would dry up, and perish utterly were the world of women to desert them—all the institutions of modern society live by the same breath.

It is with no slight satisfaction, therefore, that we find the women of New-York disposed to make a sporting people of us. We have borne our testimony once and again in favor of all manner of manly games and "Isthmian" festivities. We have chronicled the races with care—we have kept our eye on the cricketers, and sailed with the yachtsmen. But our ardor revives with redoubled force to-day, for we have received and now give to the world point-blank proof that the Yacht Club, at least, have enlisted the female interest in their behalf. In another column our readers will find an epistle of which we can truly say that, like Shakespeare's Hermia, "though it be but little, it is fierce;" an ire which should provoke the Regatta Committee of the Yacht Club to unite with one voice the question of the old Tourangeau Judge. If a such a letter as Deborah of old, or the Maid of Saragossa might have written, had either of those heroines sailed in a yacht race, and been unfairly beaten—a letter of criticism soaring into condemnation—a letter of investigation sublimated into denunciation. We do not presume to take sides in this controversy. We only allude to it, deferentially, yet with exultation, as a cheering evidence of the progress of athletic and inspiring amusements among us. What particular gentlemen should have been allowed to run away with the dishes or the spoons of the Yacht Club it is not for us to decide. The Committee have settled that point—and now the Committee are, it seems, to be settled themselves, by the impassioned Naiads whom they have so rashly evoked. Our only concern is to make "*places aux dames*," and to express the profound satisfaction which it gives us to believe that our naval chivalry may henceforth count, like their tilting prototypes of other days, upon the inspiriting sympathy and interest of "store of ladies, whose bright eyes," if they may not "adjudge the prize," will at least "rain influence" upon the annual returns of our peaceful *noumachia*.

The Streets.

The Streets.—During the civic disturbance of the past ten days, and while the weather was cold and wet, that standing topic of complaint, "the streets," was suffered to lie fallow; but twenty-four hours of warm and dry weather have made us painfully conscious, again, of the wretched condition of our thoroughfares. Clouds of dust and stifling stenches are sufficient reminders of the fearful condition of our streets, and the neglect which they suffer from. We are now just on the verge of the most perilous season of the whole year, and the City Inspector is waiting to learn whether or not he can lawfully remove the filth which is at the same time so dangerous and so uncomfortable. It is high time that this momentous question were settled.

The Port Warden Controversy.

On Monday the Port Wardens included in their complaint for violations of the Port Warden law of 1857, Capt. Samuel Candler, another of the old Marine Surveyors, who was appointed in 1848 by the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Underwriters, and who has acted in that capacity ever since. Capt. Candler is the oldest shipmaster out of the port of New-York, and though now in his 76th year he is still in good health, and very active for one of his years.

The Marine Surveyors are sustained by the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Underwriters, and under their direction are still going on in the discharge of their duties in the surveying of ships and cargoes.

They say, that had the Port Wardens brought their suit in a United States Court, they would have cheerfully furnished them with all the information and evidence they required in carrying on the suit, and would also have come under obligations not to make another survey until the case was decided; but, having sued them in a Kings County Court, the effect, whatever the particular result may be in those cases, will only be to delay the settlement of the question, and tend to harass and incommode all parties. The case, if decided in favor of the Port-Warden law, will be carried to the Court of Appeals; and, as a last resort, the lawyers suggest that Congress will be petitioned to enact a law putting the whole matter under the supervision of the United States officers. It is said that there is no port in the world where merchants or captains are compelled to employ one set of officers for this duty; that although Port Wardens are appointed, as for instance by the Board of Trade in Boston, and by the Commercial Council in Philadelphia, and by the Governments in the commercial cities of Europe, for this particular

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

New-York Daily Tribune, June 25, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., in this city dissolved by mutual consent. LOUIS P. BLAKE retiring from and GEORGE W. BLAKE, JR., continuing the business at the same store, No. 21 Gold-st., New-York, and assuming all liabilities of the late firm.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867. GEORGE W. BLAKE, LOUIS P. BLAKE.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOSEPH SHELTON and HENRY GUACKENHEIMER, under the firm of SHELTON & GUACKENHEIMER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm will be received by JOSEPH SHELTON, who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation.

JOSEPH SHELTON,
HENRY GUACKENHEIMER.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of GOODELL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm will be received by R. GOODELL, at the old stand, No. 21 Gold-st., New-York, and all claims against the late firm will be presented to him for payment.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867. R. GOODELL,
W. D. SCOTT.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, Commission Merchants, 45 Broadway, New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & CO., at the old stand.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867.

SPORTING.

$1,000.—FOR GREAT RACING MATCH between Lexington and celebrated model yearling SKIP-JACK, owned by LOUIS P. BLAKE, residing at Lexington, Ky. Address LOUIS P. BLAKE, Lexington, Ky., or DEHAVEN & CO., No. 21 Gold-st., New-York. Skip-Jack is a bay colt, foaled 1865, by Lexington, dam by Boston; is a beautiful dapple bay, and is considered by many the best yearling in the United States. Can be seen at Messrs. Coster Bros.' stable, foot of West 29th-st., North River, on and after Monday, June 3.

FOR SALE.—FINE YACHT "BLACK EAGLE," 70 tons, copper fastened, splendid sea boat, draws 6 feet, has been thoroughly overhauled and refitted from stem to stern, and is in perfect order for sea. Can be seen at foot of West 10th-st., North River. Apply to GEORGE W. BLAKE, No. 21 Gold-st., New-York.

A CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Of 10 acres, with fine house, stable, &c., in the most desirable part of Flushing, L. I., for sale at a bargain. Apply to WM. H. TITUS, Flushing, L. I.

AGENCY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR ONE OR

more years, with or without the Stock, Fixtures, &c., of the present Agency, which is the oldest and most extensive in the United States. Apply to or address J. L. PETERS, No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A SIN-

gle gentleman convenient to the City. Apply to J. C., Box 4,661 Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THE

Summer months, for a gentleman, wife and child, within 21 miles from New-York, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad. Address, stating terms, &c., P. O. Box No. 2,018 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD CONVENIENT TO THE

City.—Two rooms furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a private family, in a pleasant village on the Hudson River Railroad. Address "HUDSON," Box No. 918 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A GEN-

tleman, wife and child, within 21 miles of New-York, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad. Address, stating terms, &c., P. O. Box No. 2,018 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN

can be accommodated with board in a private family, in a pleasant village on the Hudson River Railroad, 21 miles from New-York, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad. Address "HUDSON," Box No. 918 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN

Passaic, N. J., will accommodate with pleasant rooms and board one or two small families. Address "PASSAIC," Box No. 2,018 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PRIVATE FAMILY IN

Elmira, N. Y., will accommodate with pleasant rooms and board one or two small families. Address "ELMIRA," Box No. 2,018 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN

Orange, N. J., will accommodate with pleasant rooms and board one or two small families. Address "ORANGE," Box No. 2,018 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PRIVATE FAMILY IN

Hempstead, L. I., will accommodate with pleasant rooms and board one or two small families. Address "HEMPSTEAD," Box No. 2,018 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PRIVATE FAMILY IN

Morristown, N. J., will accommodate with pleasant rooms and board one or two small families. Address "MORRISTOWN," Box No. 2,018 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PRIVATE FAMILY IN

Bloomfield, N. J., will accommodate with pleasant rooms and board one or two small families. Address "BLOOMFIELD," Box No. 2,018 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PRIVATE FAMILY IN

Montclair, N. J., will accommodate with pleasant rooms and board one or two small families. Address "MONTCLAIR," Box No. 2,018 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PRIVATE FAMILY IN

Orange, N. J., will accommodate with pleasant rooms and board one or two small families. Address "ORANGE," Box No. 2,018 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PRIVATE FAMILY IN

Newark, N. J., will accommodate with pleasant rooms and board one or two small families. Address "NEWARK," Box No. 2,018 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PRIVATE FAMILY IN

Elizabeth, N. J., will accommodate with pleasant rooms and board one or two small families. Address "ELIZABETH," Box No. 2,018 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PRIVATE FAMILY IN

Jersey City, N. J., will accommodate with pleasant rooms and board one or two small families. Address "JERSEY CITY," Box No. 2,018 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PRIVATE FAMILY IN

Hoboken, N. J., will accommodate with pleasant rooms and board one or two small families. Address "HOBOKEN," Box No. 2,018 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PRIVATE FAMILY IN

Brooklyn, L. I., will accommodate with pleasant rooms and board one or two small families. Address "BROOKLYN," Box No. 2,018 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PRIVATE FAMILY IN

Williamsburgh, L. I., will accommodate with pleasant rooms and board one or two small families. Address "WILLIAMSBURGH," Box No. 2,018 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PRIVATE FAMILY IN

Astoria, L. I., will accommodate with pleasant rooms and board one or two small families. Address "ASTORIA," Box No. 2,018 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PRIVATE FAMILY IN

Flushing, L. I., will accommodate with pleasant rooms and board one or two small families. Address "FLUSHING," Box No. 2,018 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PRIVATE FAMILY IN

Jamaica, L. I., will accommodate with pleasant rooms and board one or two small families. Address "JAMAICA," Box No. 2,018 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PRIVATE FAMILY IN

Far Rockaway, L. I., will accommodate with pleasant rooms and board one or two small families. Address "FAR ROCKAWAY," Box No. 2,018 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PRIVATE FAMILY IN

Rockaway, L. I., will accommodate with pleasant rooms and board one or two small families. Address "ROCKAWAY," Box No. 2,018 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PRIVATE FAMILY IN

Hempstead, L. I., will accommodate with pleasant rooms and board one or two small families. Address "HEMPSTEAD," Box No. 2,018 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PRIVATE FAMILY IN

Jamaica, L. I., will accommodate with pleasant rooms and board one or two small families. Address "JAMAICA," Box No. 2,018 New-York Post-Office.

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Flushing, L. I., will accommodate with pleasant rooms and board one or two small families. Address "FLUSHING," Box No. 2,018 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PRIVATE FAMILY IN

Astoria, L. I., will accommodate with pleasant rooms and board one or two small families. Address "ASTORI

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE RESIDENCE of the late Peter Cooper, on 34th-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs. The house is commodious and in excellent repair, and has all the modern conveniences, with a large garden in front and rear, and stabling for several horses. Apply to JAMES BOORMAN, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 19 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Lot 20 by 100 feet. Possession given immediately. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 56 Front

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Shocking Occurrence.—On Tuesday evening there was a large attendance of gentlemen and ladies at the Academy of Music, in Fourteenth-street, to witness a performance of Italian Opera, for the benefit of a young man named Ferdinando Palma, who is a favorite among the youthful Italians of this locality. Between seven and eight o'clock, the hour at which the performance was to have commenced, it was found that the doors were not unbarred and closed until half an hour afterwards. At this time the Hall was well filled by persons who paid their money for admission, and by others who had received tickets of complimentary character. At the hour named, the manager of the performance, Mr. Ferdinando Palma, the brother of the beneficiary, appeared before the curtain, and introduced young Dominick Palma, the beneficiary himself, who came forward in the full costume of the Italian peasantry, and commenced singing a solo. He had scarcely uttered over 16 years of age, when he suddenly clasped his hands over his face, and fell backward upon the floor. The curtain was rung down, and the audience were informed that the young singer had been seized with a fit of epilepsy. Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, who was present, was called upon, and pronounced the case to be one of epilepsy, with which he was well acquainted. He had attended the young man's father, who died of the same disease. The young man was carried to his residence, No. 25 Bleecker-street, and the audience dispersed.

Suicide.—A young man by the name of C. S. Cooke, about 25 years of age, and a jeweler by trade, committed suicide last Sunday at his residence in Ninth-street, by taking strychnine. Deceased was formerly of Osawatomie, Otsego County, where we believe he has now relatives. The cause of the act was unknown here. The remains were found on the dress. Deceased left a letter addressed to [illegible] in which he had a tragedy passage to a more tranquil [illegible]. The following is a copy:

"My friends that I am not afraid to die, but if there are hereafter, live. C. S. COOKE.

Near the photograph over the table to the address [illegible] on the back.

My thoughts are with her and I love her to the last. Since we are not connected here, we may be beyond."

Cooke had attempted self-destruction three times previously. His effects were properly taken care of by his employer, with whom he had lived for a number of years.

Commissioners of Health.—The Commissioners of Health are to hold their first meeting of the present year on the 1st July and quarterly thereafter. They enter upon their stated Summer duties rather later this year than for 9 years past. The first meeting last year was on the 26th of June. The Board comprising the Commissioners of Health are Mayor Wood, President Cranot, of the Board of Aldermen; President Phillips, of the Board of Councilmen; Dr. President Mullin and Wm. Bookwell, Resident Physicians; and Dr. Tenbrook, Health Officer.

Committee on Street Lines.—The Aldermanic Special Committee met again for the fourth time on Wednesday, to hear speeches on this subject. Messrs. Miles and Craig, the one a tailor in leather, the other in wool, addressed the Committee in favor of the removal. Mr. Mills, a resident on the same side, also another gentleman doing business in Brooklyn. A petition in favor, to which about one hundred names were appended, was presented. Mr. Isaac Newton again addressed the Aldermen. He stated that he paid taxes on his property in connection with the proprietors of several other lines, a fact which had been stated in public.

The Bonaparte Estate.—The former residence of James Bonaparte, in Bordentown, N. J., with the extensive park and grounds, was to have been sold at auction to-day, by Albert H. Nicolay, on the Bordentown, but as there were no bidders, the sale was postponed indefinitely. The estate cost the late owner $200,000. The auctioneer offered to commence with a bid of $60,000, but it was not offered.

Destruction from Lightning.—The [illegible] continue to furnish and affix to buildings their improved Lightning Rods. These rods are very neatly and substantially applied, and have the approval of many scientific men. They are [illegible] and further information may be had on application to A. M. Quentin & Co., No. 119 [illegible]-street.

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.—Ten thousand dozen of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water were sold in South America and the West Indies last year. Its perfume when applied to the handkerchief, is indescribably sweet by washing, and is peculiar in delicacy to the Farina Cologne. Sold by the proprietary, D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-st., New-York, and by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

Rochambeau, or the Siege of Moscow.—The [illegible] of Rochambeau at Perry's Museum, [illegible] is taking the City by storm. Night after night [illegible] thousands, and many are [illegible] for want of room. It is pronounced the [illegible] ever exhibited, and no doubt will have a long run. The [illegible] of the "Magic Trumpet," and comedy of "My Aunt," will be performed with it to-night. Go early.

Holloway's Pills.—Thousands of involuntary exhibits are presented by persons who take the metallic poisons misnamed "specifics." These pills purify the blood, regulate, and invigorate the diseased or disordered internal organs instead of irritating and obstructing them like mercury, iron, and other mineral medicines. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by druggists, at 50c., 63c., and $1 per box.

Once upon a time to "follow the fashions" was Paris to a slender purse; but now enterprise is conquering the obstacles of life. For instance: at Wells's popular millinery warerooms, No. 251 Broadway, the most splendid Summer bonnets, dress caps, coiffures, silks, ribbons, French flowers, &c., may be obtained without embarrassment to the most moderate finances.

Catarrh Cured.—It is beginning to be understood that Dr. E. Goodale, at No. 385 Broadway, is introducing an invaluable remedy for the cure of this disease, and that he is doing just what he proposes to do, viz.: effecting complete and radical cures of the most inveterate cases of Catarrh. The remedy is in liquid form, to be inhaled or drawn into the nostrils. Pamphlets gratis.

Wheeler's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Grand Gathering, June 25th Inst.—Over Three Thousand Guests.

A theatre is to be exhibited to the grandest display of [illegible] ever [illegible] at Niblo's. Within a month in receipt of fifty Portraits of celebrities, including recently those of Generals Walker and Zollicoffer, have been added to the collection.

The Gallery

will be found an interesting place of resort by persons visiting the City.

The Imperial Photograph.

Pronounced as the most perfect work of the camera ever produced, was introduced and is made only at Beaty's, At

No. 205 Broadway.

Persons occupied down town, or stopping at hotels in the vicinity, will find it convenient to procure first-class Ambrotypes or Photographs.

Specimens may be seen

at the Astor, St. Nicholas, Brevoort, New-York and Clarendon Hotels.

Fontaine's Cream of Wild Flowers.—Ladies not in the habit of using cosmetics upon the face will find this a delightful substitute, which cannot be dispensed with after a single trial. It beautifies the roughest skin, removes tan, pimples, freckles, &c., and imparts bloom, clearness, delicacy and fragrance. For shaving, gentlemen consider it one of the greatest luxuries of the toilet. Sold by all druggists.

F. C. Fontaine & Co.,
Nos. 205 and 209 Broadway.

Books for Summer reading can be bought at Wm. P. Fetridge & Co.'s, opposite Stewart's, twenty per cent. cheaper than at any other establishment in the City.

For Any Disease of the Throat or Lungs use an oiled silk Throat or Chest Protector, manufactured by J. B. Stafford's Olive Tar; relief will be almost immediate.

For any Disease of the Skin, apply an Ointment made of equal parts of J. B. Stafford's Olive Tar and Mutton Tallow. Relief will be immediate.

For any Scrofulous or other Sores, take J. B. Stafford's Blood Purifying Powders, and dress the sores with Olive Tar Ointment. The Powders are composed of Sulphur and Iron, are agreeable to the taste, do not sicken or purge, but act directly on the Blood.

Olive Tar 50 cents a bottle, Powders $1 a package of 12 powders, Ointment 25 cents a bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all Druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

Lee-Avenue Sabbath School.—There was another great time at the Lee-avenue Sabbath School Rooms last night. Mr. Jeremiah Johnson, the Superintendent, of course presiding. The occasion was the inauguration of the allegorical tablet, representing the Benevolent Society of the School. There was abundant and excellent singing by the scholars, under the lead of Mr. Lemmon, an opening prayer by Rev. Mr. Penney, of the *Christian Intelligencer*, an inaugural address by a promising young orator, Master Wellman Hoyt, who now exercises his fourth year; the presentation address by Miss Almira Smith, the reception address by Miss Martha Hershman, a solo by Mr. J. M. Brown, a short speech by Mr. P. Tuthill, and a house crowded to its utmost capacity, notwithstanding it was a ticket admittance. The spirit of the whole thing was excellent, and its object was evidently advanced by the occasion.

Brooklyn City Tract Society.—From the report of the Brooklyn City Tract Society, for the last quarter, we take the following particulars:

	1st Month.	2d Month.	3d Month.	Total.
Tracts distributed in Navy-Yard and Public Institutions	3,670	3,419	2,467	9,547
Shipping	2,203	2,317	2,110	6,630
Throughout the City	21,061	21,774	21,947	67,831
Total	27,002	27,510	26,524	81,977
Bibles distributed	23	21	26	150
Testaments	101	92	103	106
Children induced to attend Sabbath Schools	61	42	73	176
Public Schools	7	5	4	16
Church	27	41	49	117
Total Temperance Pledge	47	58	42	147
Prayer Meetings held	55	63	58	176
Missionary visits	654	816	713	2,183
Backsliders reclaimed	5	5	3	13
Conversions	5,	6	9	21

Body Found.

Far Rockaway, L. I., Tuesday, June 23, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The body of a man, apparently 25 years old, was found last evening on the beach in front of the Sea-side House. He was supposed to be a seaman, and to have been in the water about two weeks. No property but a sheath-knife was found on him.

The Justice of the Peace refused to hold an inquest—and the Coroner being at too great a distance, the corpse was buried on the beach by the employes of Messrs. Remsen & Johnson of the Sea-side House.

R. Carroll.

The Late Stabbing Case in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn—Investigation Before the Coroner.—Coroner Redding yesterday commenced the inquest on investigation of the body of Francis Delamoye, who died on Monday last from a stab received in the left wrist while quarreling with James Dunn, near Atlantic-street Market, about two weeks ago. The following gentlemen were sworn as jurors:

E. B. Shaw,	Nathaniel Strong,
C. H. Tugman,	James Rourke,
Wm. Grady,	Hiram R. Hawkins,
Bernard Rimney,	James Deary,
Wm. McGee,	Charles T. Baldwin,
George Corwin,	James Keenan.

Wm. H. Van Dugme, M. D., sworn.—I made a post-mortem examination of deceased, in company with Dr. Bonner, yesterday; he died from putrid typhoid fever, the result of mortification of the left forearm.

The incision made in the forearm after the injury I consider were properly made and had nothing to do with the death.

Lewis Bonner, M. D., sworn.—I reside corner of Baltic and Court streets; I treated deceased from last Thursday until his death, and yesterday assisted at the post mortem examination; deceased came to my house on Thursday last, and said he had had a scuffle the Saturday previous with another person at the Atlantic Market; he had a poultice on his left arm, and the arm was much swollen to the elbow; he said that the wound had bled but slightly, and that a few hours after the occurrence he had called on Dr. Drake for surgical aid; I examined the arm, and found it considerably swollen and discolored; tissue was hard and unyielding, and in some places the arm was blue, vivid and red, especially at the back of the hand it was ashy and spotted red; there was considerable pain; he was very feverish, weak and had prostrated pulse; his tongue was coated, dryish, and he had no appetite; he had not enjoyed rest for three or four nights previous; upon examining the arm closely I felt fluid in the depth of it; a small quantity of that liquid issued from the wound, and had a very bad and mortified smell; to relieve the tension of the forearm, I made a long incision across the wound, to draw the matter from below the facia; I made a long incision on the back of the arm through the facia, but without securing any blood-vessel; this done, told him to go home to bed, keep quiet, and to live liberally, the arm to be covered with poultice, and prescribed some medicine to regulate his digestive organs; when the incision was made, found the parts below the facia already mortified, and considerable gangrenous matter, and mortified fragments of the soft parts came from the incision; near the bone found the point of a knife about 1¼ inches long and ¾ inches wide; I suppose the blade must have remained as it entered, so that it presented a very small surface, and was not discovered when first probed; the next Saturday I was called to examine the patient, and found that mortification had fully set in, and the arm was very much swollen to the shoulder; made two more incisions and one on the back of the hand—from each flowed decomposed matter, gas and mortified fragments; advised the patient to go to the German Dispensary; he did so, and everything possible was done for him there; he died on Monday about twelve o'clock; considered him in a perilous condition on Thursday; I believe that the result was principally owing to the bad state of the blood of deceased; the wound would not have seriously injured a healthy person; I do not consider the surgeon who first probed the wound to be blame for not finding the blade—it was below the facia; the wound was the innocent cause of death.

Nelson S. Drake, M. D., sworn: I reside corner of Henry and Pacific streets; deceased came into my office on Saturday morning, June 13; had a pocket-handkerchief tied tightly round the arm; he said his arm was cut and bleeding, and had tied that on to stop it; unloosed the handkerchief, but there was no bleeding; sponged off the blood; found the wound was in a slanting direction, and filled with clotted blood; he said a boy had stabbed him with a knife at the market; he was sure that there was no blade in the wound, and that the knife was clean; I examined the wound carefully with a probe; it extended down slantingly about an inch, and I had no reason to suppose that it extended below the facia; the wa[illegible] stopped by the facia; probed it in every direction; drew the wound together with adhesive plaster, and dressed it with lint; put on a cold water bandage and put his arm in a sling; told him to keep quiet, and particularly not to use that arm; an hour afterwards saw him driving in a cart in Hicks-street; did not see him again until Monday morning the 15th, when he came to my office; the forearm was then a little swollen; the wound was perfectly closed; ordered him to put as evaporating lotion, and keep perfectly still, as I apprehended trouble; to eat nothing but gruel and dry toast; drink nothing but cold water; he told me he lived in Classon-avenue; I told him to go home and go to bed, and to let me hear from him again within 24 hours, or sooner if necessary, but did not see or hear from him again until he was dead.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M., to-day.

A Curious Case.

In the matter of the application for removal of Catharine D. Norris, administratrix, &c., of Thomas Norris, late of the city of Brooklyn.

Before Hezekiah B. Dawson, Esq., Surrogate of Kings County, June 24.

This case, which was opened one week ago, was continued yesterday, when the following testimony was taken:

The present administratrix, it is alleged, married deceased, Thomas Norris, while his first wife was living and without divorce. The first wife is dead, but a daughter, Mrs. Millspaugh, applies for letters of administration.

Robert Maxwell, called by counsel for Mrs. Millspaugh, and sworn, says: I am a Sandy Hook Pilot; I reside at 26 Suffolk-street, New-York; I knew Thomas Norris in his lifetime, knew him some 20 years; have seen Matilda Norris his wife; I saw her in the Summer of 1852; Thomas Norris introduced me to her on Chestnut (formerly Walnut) street, New-York; next saw her in December following, just before Christmas; I had been absent from the City in the meantime—had been to France; in December, 1852, I saw her in Rose-street—saw her at Thomas Norris' house; they kept house; this time he introduced her to me as his wife; the first time he did not; so far as I could see they were living together as husband and wife; saw her in the street afterwards; never saw her in another house afterwards; I have seen her in company with him; knew Mrs. Millspaugh; former wife of Thomas Norris; have seen her with her father, Thomas Norris; I saw her in Chestnut-street, New-York City; I saw a younger child—that one is now deceased; it was April; I recollect the fact of the separation; he told me he had separated with his wife; he brought the children to the house where I boarded; Hester must be now about twenty-three years old; I should suppose from her size that at the time Hester was four years old; the other child died at the house where I boarded; I think its name was Mary, but I won't be positive; I saw Mrs. Norris frequently after the separation; saw her once in Grand-street, near John-street, New-York; don't know the house; No. 43 Jackson street, near Cherry; have seen her in Jackson street, New-York; she was in the street; I spoke to her; I asked her where she had been; she said she came from Philadelphia; she said nothing about Thomas Norris at that time; this was about four years ago; I have seen Mr. Thomas Norris and Mrs. Norris together in Jackson street, near Cherry; they were talking together on a stoop; I mean, by Mrs. Norris, the woman he introduced to me as his wife in 1853; I always supposed she was his wife; he always spoke of her as his wife to me; Mr. Norris has often spoken to me of his daughter Hester; I have no recollection of his inquiring after Hester; it is all of twelve years since I saw Mr. Norris with Mrs. Norris; I can't tell how long he lived in Monroe street; I went to see them.

Cross examined by Mr. Cooke, Counsel for Administratrix.—When I saw them in Chatham-street, in 1853, it was before the marriage; they were then going to the theatre; he introduced her to me as his intended wife; he said, "Bob, this is my intended wife;" I think he called her Mary; I am hard of hearing, and was then; she did not tell me how long she had been in Philadelphia; since I saw them together in Jackson street, went a walking; he was very kind to her; once and three years ago he went in the ship *Royal*; I saw him about a week or so after he got back; it was shortly after he got back that he told me he had Catharine D. Norris, the administratrix; from that time down to his death, he lived with her as his wife; the house he brought the children to, was No. 9 Chestnut-street; he said he and his wife had separated; he said, "We have separated;" I believe these were the words; he referred to Hester's mother and himself; I told him before he married the last woman, he ought to go through a course of law with the other first; he said he knew all about that; I said, if you know all about it, that's sufficient; he used to talk it over now and then; he never gave any reason for marrying this lady while the other was living; I never heard the woman above referred to called Matilda, until called so by the plaintiff's counsel; I have heard her called Mary, and knew her by no other name—I mean Hester's mother; Thomas Norris told me that Mary, his wife, was Hester's mother; I have seen this Mary Norris since the death of Thomas Norris; I saw her in the street where Mr. Norris lived the day he was buried; he did not say he had taken legal proceedings to be relieved from his first wife; this was after he returned from whaling; I knew the first wife was living at that time; I don't know whether he knew it; I had not seen his wife for a year or more.

Adjourned for one week.

Highway Robbery.—Patrick McNulty was knocked down and robbed by two men, Tuesday night, on Hamilton-Avenue, Brooklyn. He yelled so lustily that Officer Kinsley of the Third Precinct was aroused and went promptly to assistance, and eventually succeeded in arresting one of the robbers who gives his name as Barney Green. He was committed to answer.

Richard Sanderson, of Canada, was swindled out of $175, on Tuesday, by two New-York sharpers, who employed the patent-safe game as their medium.

The corner-stone of a Methodist Protestant Mission Church was laid with appropriate exercises, Tuesday, on Graham-avenue, near Withers-street, Brooklyn.

NEW-JERSEY.

Princeton College Commencement—The Hundredth Anniversary at that Place.

Yesterday was a day long to be remembered by the graduates and under-graduates of Princeton. It was the occasion of the One Hundredth Commencement of this College held at Princeton since its removal to its present seat in 1757. Previous to that year its sessions were held at New-Brunswick first, and afterwards at Newark. There were more graduates assembled at Princeton, yesterday, than had been there since the Centennial celebration in 1847.

The exercises commenced on Tuesday at 8½ o'clock in the afternoon. The members of the two literary societies of the institution, the American Whig, and the Cliosophic, marched in procession from the College Chapel to the First Presbyterian Church, a commodious building, in which the public exercises at Princeton are always held, situated on a plot of ground adjoining the "campus," as with classic correctness the College grounds are called. Here an address was delivered before them by Hon. Wm. C. Alexander, a graduate of the class of 1824, President of the Senate of New-Jersey. His theme was—"The Influence of Literary Institutions on Human Freedom." With the advance of civilization and learning the love of liberty and a sense of its proper appreciation had grown among mankind. Men of educational attainments had been the leaders in some of the greatest struggles for freedom which the world had witnessed. He instanced that English Revolution in which a graduate of Oxford was the leading spirit. He referred to that struggle for liberty in Scotland, in which graduates of Aberdeen and Glasgow were conspicuous; to the French Revolution of 1830, when the pupils of the Polytechnic School at Paris exerted such an influence, and to the Revolution in Bavaria, to which the principal impetus was given by literary men. In this country, he said, the influence of Nassau Hall, where the great principle of Constitutional liberty called for countenance and support, had been in times past by no means inconsiderable. Richard Stockton, a graduate of the first class (of six members only) which left this institution in 1748, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, John Witherspoon, a President of the College, was also a signer of that instrument, and one fifth of all who signed it were graduates of Princeton. At one time one-sixth of the United States Senate were Princeton men.

Mr. Alexander's Address, which was delivered in excellent voice and with great energy, closed with an exhortation in poetry to the graduating class, to imitate their elder brothers, and uphold the reputation of their Alma Mater. Upon them, as liberally educated men, would devolve the great responsibility in the coming age.

At 8 o'clock in the evening the Honorary Orations of the Junior Class commenced to be delivered in Nassau Hall, as follows:

John V. L. Pierson, Maryland—"The Missionary Aspect of the English Language."

William L. Dayton, Jr., New-Jersey—"San Marino, the Model Republic."

Morris H. Stratton, New-Jersey—"The Master Spirit of the Reformation."

Robert C. Hutchinson, New-York—"Three Sisters of the Celtic Race." Caledonia, Hibernia and Wales were the subjects of his eulogy.

C. Van Rensselaer, Jr., New-Jersey—"The Life of Matter."

Charles S. Howell, New-Jersey—"Triumphs of Principles."

Frank G. Woon, New-York—"The Crusade of the Nineteenth Century."

Henry A. Buyer, Pennsylvania—"The Meccas."

Yesterday morning at 9½ o'clock, the Faculty, Alumni, under-graduates and invited guests formed in procession at the College chapel and proceeded to the Church. The Faculty and speakers only were in their gowns. The Church was crowded to overflowing. All the villagers for miles around, as usual on such occasions, had flocked together to witness the exercises, and the friends of the two hundred students from twenty-eight different States were quite as numerous as the delightful day and the interesting occasion might have been expected to draw together. On the stage were the President of the College, Rev. John Maclean, D. D. LL. D.; His Excellency Gov. Wm. A. Newell, of New-Jersey, President of the Board of Trustees; Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, late candidate for the Vice Presidency, looking exceedingly well; Rev. Dr. Rikes, of New-York; Benjamin Williamson, Chancellor of New-Jersey; the Trustees and Faculty; the Graduating class, &c. After prayer by the President the exercises proceeded according to the following programme, interspersed frequently with music:

Robert M. Fuller, South Carolina, Latin Salutatory.

John McElwray, Jr., New-Jersey, English Salutatory.

John S. Van Dyke, New-Jersey, Philosophical Oration.—"Philosophy and Atheism."

Daniel B. Gardner, New-York, Belles Lettres Oration.

Gustavus W. Mayer, New-Jersey, "Counsel and Action."

Isaac A. Blauvelt, New-Jersey, "Dawnings of Life."

Martin Havens, New-Jersey, "The Origin of the American Republics."

William DeWitt, Pennsylvania, "Life—Its Dignity."

Jacob R. Kuhlen, New-Jersey, "Power of Association."

Chas. C. Kinsey, New-Jersey, "Government."

Thomas R. Hansen, New-Jersey, "The Moors of Spain."

Henry P. Ross, Pennsylvania, "Men of the State, Social and Political."

John S. Breneman, New-Jersey, "Our Earth, its a Star among the Stars."

J. Addison Henry, New-Jersey, "Preparation for Usefulness."

Henry W. Watson, Pennsylvania, "The American Citizen."

Kenneland P. Kinkham, Long Island, "The Policy and Fate of Nations."

John Stewart, Pennsylvania, "Liberal Systems."

Samuel M. Wilson, New-York, "National Benefactors."

Caswin M. Chesnut, Missouri, "Orsoni's Cemetery."

Almon Fiske, Jr., New-Jersey, "Labor upon Velocipedes."

Charles B. Mosier, Arkansas, "Life is Real."

Hugh L. Craven, Pennsylvania, "Benevolence."

Edward L. Welling, New-Jersey, "Heroism of Literature and Science."

Theodorus Y. Hawkins, Maryland, "The Scholar's Hope."

Charles DeGraw, New-Jersey, "No Chance."

Charles K. Hayward, Florida, "The Limit of Intellectual Power."

The Conferring of Degrees.

James W. A. Weaver, Mississippi, Valedictory Oration.

Prayer and Benediction.

The belles lettres oration of Mr. Gerdner was very much commended. It was very well written, and abundantly flowery. A floral tribute rewarded the speaker when he left the stage.

The oration of Mr. Page was listened to with great interest.

Pierce, United States Senator from Maryland, class of 1824, who was to have addressed them, was prevented by other engagements from being present.

The Degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Arts were conferred upon the candidates in course. The following Honorary Degrees were conferred:

Master of Arts—John A. Orr, District-Attorney Northern District of Mississippi; Wm. Sudduth, Dr. Wise, Md.; Henry B. Pierce, N. J.; Lucien B. Cory, N. Y.; Jos. B. Seabrook, New Jersey; Samuel Cooley, Grove; Graham Alex. Mitchell, Scotland; Nathan Hedges, Newark; Alanson A. Harris, N. J.; James Lane McLain, Ala. M., Lafayette College *ad eundum*. *Sacras Theologias Doctor*; Peter Lorimer, President of the Theological College, London; Daniel W. Poor, Newark, N. J.; Thatcher Thayer, Newport, R. I.; Geo. D. Cummins, Washington, D. C.; David D. Demarest, Hudson, N. Y.; Wm. H. Green.

The usual ball was not given by the students last night. The Faculty have always objected to it.

Regatta of the Hoboken Model Yacht Club.

This junior Association had its second annual contest for prizes yesterday. The flag-boat schooner *Mystery* was anchored off the new club-house, opposite River Terrace. The following boats, with arrangement of class, length, &c., were entered for the race:

THIRD CLASS.

Names.	Length.	Owners.
Emily	30 feet	H. Onderdonk.
Anne	28 feet	W. H. Curtis, Jr.
Walton	24 feet	A. Barker.

SECOND CLASS.

Ada	25 feet 6 inches	R. Brower.
Frolic	24 feet	V. B. Livingston.
Wanderer	27 feet	E. F. Crane, W. T. Cushing.
Banshee	27 feet	Mallory and J. Woods.
Audubon	29 feet	H. Byrne, H. E. Ballister.
Spencer Kirby	29 feet	F. S. Cyphers, W. Wickham, J. Gorham, J. Roberts.
Estelle	29 feet	P. S. Cyphers.

FIRST CLASS.

Louise	32 feet	H. A. Thomas.
Smoothing Iron	29 feet	C. F. Morton, E. L. Morton.
Pastime	24 feet	G. L. Haight.

The *Wanderer* and *Pastime* did not sail,—the latter being absent and the former not being in trim. The direction of sailing was from the club house, around a stake boat anchored at Stryker's Bay, and thence passing inside of the Hoboken stake-boat to another stationed off Gowanus Bay, and back to the place of starting; distance about 20 miles. The third-class boats got off at 1 o'clock; the second at 1:5, and the first at 1:10. An allowance of 1½ feet was made for the difference of length.

The return of the boats, in point of order and time, was as follows:

	Arrived.	Time.
Smoothing Iron	3.40½	2 30½
Walton	3.49	2.49
Estelle	3.52	2.47
Audubon	3.50½	2.52½
Louise	3.59¾	2.49¾
Anna	4.01	3.01
Banshee	4.01¼	2.54¼
Spencer Kirby	4.05	3.00
Frolic	4.06	3.01

The winners were the *Smoothing Iron*, (first class,) *Estelle*, (second class,) *Walton*, (third class,) in the same order.

The prizes were a tankard, a goblet, and a cup and saucer, all silver. The *Emily* broke her tiller soon after starting, and was consequently disabled. The *Ida* was aground when the signal was given, and did not get under weigh until some fifteen minutes after.

The wind was fresh throughout the race, and though the tide was generally unfavorable, good time was made. After the sport was over, the members of the Club partook of a bountiful collation in their new Club house.

John C. Stevens' Will.—The will of the late John C. Stevens, of Hoboken, New-Jersey, has been recorded in the office of the Surrogate of the County of Hudson. The first article directs the payment of all his debts and funeral expenses. He then directs a division of his real property in South Amboy into two parts. That portion on which the Brick Cottage stands he bequeaths to his two sisters, Hannah and Sophia, to hold as joint tenants, without accountability, during their lives, and to the survivor of them for life, the remainder on the death of the last survivor to go to his nephew, Francis Conover. The other portions he gives to his sister, Juliana Conover, wife of Thomas A. Conover, with a request that, if she desire to sell, the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company may have the refusal of it. To his brother Edwin A., he gives his part of what is known as the Mansion House and grounds immediately attached, on the Hill at Hoboken. He also gives him his interest in the silver and plate heretofore in use and belonging to the yacht *Maria*, including all cups or pieces of silver won in any regatta, excepting the piece of silver with the inscription "Wave" upon it, which he gives to his nephew, Cambridge Livingston. He gives to his cousin Julia Stockton $1,000, and to his sister Juliana Conover all the silver and pictures in the South Amboy mansion, except the portraits of Mrs. Crawford and the miniature of Gen. Crawford. Those he gives to John G. Livingston, to go to his son Cambridge, at his death; and, also, excepting the portraits of his family, which he gives to his brother Edwin. He gives to his brother-in-law Thomas A. Conover, all the farm and garden implements, &c., and the products of the farm at South Amboy, including his wines and liquors. To several servants he gives $500, and to the New-York Union Club, two bonds for $1,000 each, made by the Club and belonging to him. All the remainder of his property he gives, one half to the members of his own family, and one half to the relatives of his late wife. He appoints his brother, Edwin A. Stevens, and his nephews, Cambridge Livingston and Richard G. Conover, and their survivors, his executors. The will was executed February 4, 1857. In a codicil, dated March 6, 1857, he gives his nephew Francis Compton, property to the amount of $21,500, in consequence of his agreement to resign his commission as Lieutenant in the United States Navy. A subsequent codicil makes some changes, but they are not material.

Sale of Real Estate.—David Scott, auctioneer of Jersey City, sold, yesterday, a part of the property lately improved on the Jersey City shore-front, by filling in at the expense of the Jersey Associates, who held the sale. Only twenty-four lots out of the entire number were sold. They were disposed of at prices varying from $4,100 to $9,500. E. Cuyler bought three, extending from the warehouses to Hudson-street, for $11,000. The lot at the South-east corner of Hudson and York-streets was struck off for $4,100. The sale of the remainder of the lots was postponed until the improvements at the ferry are completed.

Ordinance Concerning Runners.—The Jersey City Common Council has adopted an ordinance requiring, among other things, that hack and omnibus drivers and public porters who practice their business in Jersey City must be citizens of that city, and must take a license for $10; and $1 for clerk fee must be paid. It declares all persons acting as runners or agents for hotels, carriages, transportation lines, &c., to be public porters. Nine votes in the Common Council being a majority, are required to grant such a license. A badge must be worn by those licensed. A fine of $10 is established for disobedience to city officers. A fine of $20 is fixed for those who act without a license. Penalties are provided for a violation of this law.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Wednesday, June 24—P. M.

The steamer *Canada* for Liverpool, this morning, carried out $1,226,168 in Gold and Silver. The previous direct Cunarder took $2,265,000. The present shipment was lessened by the falling off in the demand for bills, Continental as well as English. Most of the business was done at 109¼, equal to a decline of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. from the previous currency, and even this concession failed to elicit the usual average demand for a direct steamer. Some further parcels of Bullion will go out this week by transient steamers and by the *Fulton* on Saturday for Havre. But the week's movement will probably fall considerably short of last week, and nearly or quite the whole amount be replaced by the California packet of June 5, due by Monday next. The calculation is that this packet will bring about two millions in Gold. In two or three quarters, to-day, there was a little more activity in the Street demand for Money, on call loan. Discounts the same as yesterday with a fair business doing, most of the lenders running on the best class of paper, at 8@9 ₱ cent. The *Boston Post* remarks of that market:

Money may be a little more in demand, but there is no great change in rates; 7@8 cent. is the current price for the A No. 1 specimens of the very first-class paper, and 9 ₱ cent. for everything else of the same sort, while at 9 to 12 negotiations can be readily effected in most sorts of stock loans, strong, single-named paper, and sixmonth, but rather out of the way notes. In the meantime we hear of occasional transactions at less than 6 ₱ cent. The large brokers are paying from 6 to 8 ₱ cent. for money, which they let again at 12 to 15 or upwards, according to circumstances. The banks seem to be well off, as a general thing. They lost some specie, however, last week to Europe, and on Thursday last they held some $210,000 less than the average of the previous week. Since the last return little or no specie has been taken hence to New-York, although New-York funds are in active demand. Should our bank specie fall off to $3,000,000 within a few weeks, higher rates for money would obtain, beyond a question, whatever were the abundance or scarcity elsewhere; and should it fall off to $2,800,000, we should have a tight money market until the stock was replenished. For Saturday's steamers sterling exchange was flat—9¾ was the lowest for the best bills drawn to order, but business was very limited. The best drawn bills were sold at 9¼ @9¾.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were only $6,867; the disbursements, $109,119; balance this afternoon, $11,264,486.

The heavy sales on contract for a further decline in prices at the Stock Exchange were renewed by the leading *Bears* this forenoon, and lower terms were made on seller's option for Erie and Michigan Southern than were ever before reported at the Board. A very large business was also done in New-York Central and Reading; the former fell below 80 ₱ cent. and the latter below 70 ₱ cent. for the first time in many months. The Western list, generally, was also offered down, Rock Island selling as low as 89; Michigan Central, 81, ex dividend; Galena, 87½; Toledo, 53¾; La Crosse, 35 cash, and 53, seller 60 days; Milwaukee, 54¾ cash, 52, seller 60 days. Illinois Central was heavy and the Bonds ⅛@1 ₱ cent. up. The additional decline on the Share list, noted above, was marked by less firmness than the dealings of yesterday afternoon, and the purpose of establishing the lower range of quotations was effected mainly by free and heavy sale on 30 or 60 days at liberal differences from the cash bids. Notwithstanding which the demand for Stocks at the Second Board was quite spirited, and the market left off firm. After the list of sales was printed, we heard of bids for Reading at 70¾, Michigan Southern at 40¾, Erie at 28¾ and New-York Central at 79¾@¾.

Mr. Thompson quotes Land Warrants as follows:

Buying Prices.	Per Acre.	Selling Prices.	Per Acre
40 acres	$1 05	40 acres	$1 10
80 acres	90	80 acres	94
120 acres	85	120 acres	89
160 acres	90	160 acres	94

Movement of the Cotton Crop, since Sept. 1.

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at Ports	3,267,000	3,414,000	2,982,000	2,707,000	3,102,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,810,000	1,891,000	1,600,000	1,558,000	1,850,000
Exports to France	371,000	478,000	403,000	398,000	482,000
Exports to other Foreign Ports	276,000	423,000	348,000	291,000	336,000
Total Exports	2,457,000	2,741,000	2,351,000	2,247,000	2,668,000
Stock on hand	240,000	218,000	174,000	201,000	260,000

Of which during the past week included in the above:

Receipts at Ports	3,000	3,000	51,000	32,000	11,000
Exports to Great Britain	18,000	42,000	24,000	15,000	24,000
Exports to France	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000	7,000
Exports to other Foreign Ports	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	3,000
Total Exports	18,000	48,000	30,000	36,000	34,000

From the Weekly Circular of W. P. Wright.

The accounts from the Cotton growing region, received here during the last week, state that the most seasonable weather which has been experienced since 7th June, is having a beneficial effect upon the young plant, which at last is being brought forward more rapidly; but while this is conceded, the fact still exists that the season is fully three to four weeks later than an average. The future course of the plant, and consequent extent of the crop, depend entirely on the character of the weather during the Summer, and the period at which frost stops its further growth in the Fall. No attention whatever should be paid to any estimate in figures, of the probabilities for the next crop, since the whole matter is in the future, and all estimates at present indulged in are mere guesses, circulated for effect and interested motives.

The total deficit is now 647,000 bales; next week it will be increased to 694,000 bales. The total deficit in export to Great Britain now amounts to 469,000 bales, and next week it will be further augmented, and it is more than probable that a last lot of our remaining stock will find its way to Great Britain than was expected a month ago, as the demand has been active here and in the South for France, Spain, and the Continent of Europe.

Western Lands.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As there appears to be a fixed determination on the part of some ambitious individuals to ruin, because they cannot rule the finances of the country, by creating a false impression in regard to them, I beg leave to call attention through your paper to the following article which appears in a prominent and widely circulated Bank Note Reporter, issued 15th instant:

"The demand for land warrants does not amount to much. It is quite evident speculation in Western lands is grounded."

Now, the meaning evidently intended to be con-

Wheeler's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water